BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1823. [NUMBER 1586.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing, at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, discription, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honourable the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments, proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees will be paid to any person, who shall take up and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrate; and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council,

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d June 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

10TH APRIL 1818.

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate and the Officers of Police in each Zilla, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10*th April* 1818.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT MR. HENSHAW'S
WAREHOUSE
No. 3,
On MONDAY next
A QUANTITY OF
PROVI

BISCUIT

જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે
ફ્રમીશારી જંનરેલની ફારીશવાલા આ
વતા શીમવારના દને મીશતર ફેનશા વાલી
વખાર નંબર ૩ નીછે તેમાં જડો એફલા
તાંનોછે તે જડામાં જીશફ્રોટ આતો
પવુમા ચનાં તથા જીનુજીછે *
જડવરડબેઅર
ફ્રમીશારી જંનરલ
તા ૧૭ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૨૩

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 20th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,
THREE CASES OF DAMAGED
SADDLERY,
Imported per Ship Swallow, Captain Ross,

CONSISTING of Cavalry, Hunting and Racing saddles, with Bridles and spare articles &c. Also a few sets of brass and plated mounted Buggy Harness.

Also will be put up for sale, a handsome Europe Carpet, measuring 13 feet square.

At 12 o'clock will put up several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 18*th January* 1823.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
BY
MESSRS. KEMPT & CO.
On WEDNESDAY next the 22d instant,
AT NOON,
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. FORBES & CO.

FIFTY Hogsheads of good sound Pale Ale, imported per Barkworth from the respectable House of Goodwyn and Co. Seventeen Hogsheads ditto, from Mr. William Black.

Terms: Cash: and the lots to be cleared away immediately after the sale.

Bombay 17*th January* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY the 22d instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE FOLLOWING.

A CASE of White Satin, Pink [illegible] Tulle, and a quantity of Fre[illegible] ribbon in Boxes, of colours.

An Invoice of Fashionable Dresses, and Fancy Bonnets.

A Trunk of Morocco leather of Colors.
A Ditto of Cotton Half Hose.
A Ditto of Cotton Ball Thread.

AND A QUANTITY OF
Spare Articles of Saddlery.
AT NOON,

A Handsome set of Curricle H[illegible] three sets of Buggy Harness, and [illegible] of Buggy Whips.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clo[illegible]

Bombay, 18*th January* 182[illegible]

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On THURSDAY the 23d instant,
A VALUABLE collection of Bo[illegible] and [illegible] of Household [illegible] ng to the [illegible]

For Freight or Passage
TO
ENGLAND
THE FINE [illegible]W TEAK BUILT SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD,
BURTHEN 750 TONS,
CAPT. F. A. CUNYNGHAM,

WAS to sail from Calcutta early in December (where she has lately been fitted up in a superior style for Passengers), and may be expected here on or before the 20th January. For further particulars enquire of *Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.* at whose office a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 20*th December* 1822.

For Freight and Passage
TO LONDON
THE SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

HAVING her cargo ready, will sail *positively* on the 1st of February next.

Applications for passage to Europe will be received by FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office, or by Captain THACKER.

Bombay 17*th January* 1823.

For Freight or Passage
TO ENGLAND
THE SHIP
TRIUMPH,
BURTHEN 600 TONS
TEAK BUILT AND COMMANDED
BY
CAPTAIN RICHARD CROSLEY,
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH.

HAS superior accommodations and carries on board an experienced Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at whose office a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 17*th Jan.* 182[illegible]

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE
THE INDIAN
KALENDAR
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST THE
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSE[illegible]
MUSSULMANS, & MALABARIA[illegible]
For the year of Christ 18[illegible]

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWN
UNDER THE ADMIRALS HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDING
And lately imported
FROM CALCUTTA,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at.....Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*
Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 250 " ½ *Pipe.*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
" TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14*th December* 1822.

THE STOCK OF THE LATE
LALLA FACKERA,
IS FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWN
IN NISBET LINE
For Ready M[illegible]

GREEN Hyson Tea.
Hodgson's Pale A[illegible]
London Particular M[illegible]
deira Wine,.....
London Market do. [illegible]
Jamaica Rum,.....
Cognac Brandy,.....
French Claret,.....
Gin,.....
Cyder,.....
Perry,.....

M[illegible]
B[illegible]

...uccajee and Ardaseer.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the public, that they have purchased an excellent Investment from Captain P. Causade of the Brig Eugenie from Bordeaux, consisting of the undermentioned Articles.—They warrant the Wines to be of the first growth, and best quality, and the Millinery to be of the latest fashion. —The Goods are exposed for Sale on the Premises in Nesbitt Lane

Claret in bottles, Haut Brion, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux, Sauterne, Muscadel de Revesalles, Clermont, and Calaba, pink and white Champagne, Cognac Brandy in kegs of 8 to 10 Gails. each, ditto in bottles, Beer in Casks, Liqueurs of sorts, Ratafia de Grenoble both in quarters and pint bottles—Brandy Fruits, Figs, Chocolate, Christmas Sweetmeats in boxes, and other different sorts of Sweetmeats, French Crakers, Olives, Gitkins, Capers, Anchovies, and Bologna Sausages —Marble Stones of different sizes—Stationery, Window Glasses, 19 by 17 Inches—Perfumery consisting of Lavendar Water, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Mellis, Huile Antique for the hair, Pomatum &c. Children's Toys, Plated Ware —Musical Table Clocks of different sizes —A few handsome Porcelain Breakasts, and some very fine Vases with beautiful Flowers—Musical and plain snuff boxes—A most extensive assortment of Millinery and Haberdasherry, consisting of Ladies' Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, Veils, Silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Satins and Sarsnets of all sorts, Velvets, Trimmings, Laces, French Cambrics, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Gloves Ladies' Musical work Boxes. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 18th Jan. 1823.

...rtisement.

...REBY GIVEN,
...ance of *Lieutenant* ...ett, of the Military ...rable East India ...blishment, one of ...Burnett, Esq. late ...same Establish... ...of Administr... ...s of the said ...y the Hon. ...ombay, to ...Registrar ...aled and ...th been ...nistra... ...y be ...one

...ay

...in ...tle ...ed, ...or e. ...said

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the Reverend GEORGE MARTIN, A. M., late one of the Chaplains serving on this Establishment, deceased intestate, may be granted to Mr CHARLES WILLIAM MARTIN of Bombay, the eldest son of the said deceased.

Bombay, 11th January 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Capt. THOMAS JARMY, late of His Majesty's Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, serving on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 15th January 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration in the several Estates and Effects of

Gunner	John Ramsey,
,,	James McCarty,
,,	Frederick Oates,
,,	Daniel Giblin,
,,	James Jones,
,,	James Marshall,
,,	Michael McLaughlin,
,,	Robert Haigle,
,,	Patrick Mechan,
,,	John Keating,
,,	Richard Grand,
Bombardeir	James Frazer,
Gunner	George Reeves,
Private	C. Lloyd,
Trumpeter	William Wildry,
Gunner	William Dewhurst,
,,	George Williams,
,,	William McIntosh,
,,	John Daniels,
Serjeant	George Kinghorn,
Private	Joseph Nowland,
,,	Peter Denovan,
,,	Edward Murphy,
,,	William Vaughan,
,,	Andrew Doran,
,,	Thomas Flannaghan,
,,	Andrew Carney,
,,	James Flannagha[n],
,,	William Ingram,
,,	Patrick Dougherty,
,,	Thomas Young,
,,	William Christie,
...eant	William Horvell,
...e	William Holmes,
	John Harris,
Drummer	John Lloyd,
Private	Thomas Whittington,
,,	James Stewart,
,,	David Murdock,
,,	William Knight,
,,	John Jackson,
,,	George Pringle,
,,	Thomas McTeague,
,,	John Lovell,
,,	Alexander McKnzie,
,,	James Bohannnon,
,,	Peter Houston,
,,	Peter Ward,
,,	William Marsh,
,,	William Peters

...K...

Private	John Fleet,
,,	William Ogilvie,
,,	Alexander Munro
,,	Allen Galbraith,
Fifer	Archibald Burt,
Bombardier	Robert Braby,
Gunner	Richard Window,
,,	John Pomerey,
,,	John McDonald,
,,	Abraham Daken,
Serjeant	Patrick Mathews,
,,	William Brown,
Gunner	Rush Bak...,
,,	John McIntyre,
,,	Thomas Knire,
,,	John Bowe,

late of the Hon'ble Company's Artillery, deceased, intestates having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) all persons are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 17th January 1823.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE Distressed Irish.

THE Committee of Subscription for the relief of the distressed Irish have remitted by the Barkworth and Upton Castle in Bills on the Court of Directors, in duplicate, £2000 sterling Exchange at 2s. 3d. per rupee for 17,777 rupees to the house of outts and Co. Bankers in London, to be placed to the credit of the Chairman of the Committee at the London Tavern, and applied in the same modes of relief pursued by that Committee in the distribution of the British Subscriptions.

The above very favorable rate of Exchange has been granted to the Committee by the Honorable the Governor in Council with the most humane and liberal view to promote the objects of the Subscription, and is in fact a saving to the Committee of near one 5th of the whole amount which would in the now existing rates of exchange be lost by the remittance

The above sum of 17,777 rupees is the amount of Subscriptions paid in at the departure of the Barkworth and Upton Castle and deposited in the Treasury.

The Committee expect very soon to be enabled to realize and remit in the same manner a further sum of £1000; towards which they request that Subscribers will have the goodness to arrange the amount of their donations with the receiving houses at their earliest convenience.

(Signed) G. C. IRWIN,
Sec. to the Committee.

15th January 1823.

	Rs.
Amount already published,	27,442 2 81
John Kentish, Esq.	100
D. Greenhill, Esq.	100
W. Gordon, Esq.	50
W. Fraser, Esq.	80
H. G. Oakes, Esq.	100
W. Chaplin, Esq.	200
V. Hale Esq.	100
W. Stubbs Esq.	100
R. T. Webb Esq.	50
J. Purnell Esq.	50
D. C. Bell Esq.	50
Lieut. Ward 8 Regt. N. I.	50
COURT OF ADAULAT SOUTHERN CONCAN.	
Salabat Khan, Government Pleader,	25
Sadashew Baboo Row Pleader,	25
Balajee Punt, do.	25
Ramjee Kassee Kibeh, do.	25
Ramchunder Jugunath Delvy, do.	15
Amount of Subscriptions from other Sundry Officers belonging to the above Court.	128 1 00
Kaira Subscription for the Distressed Irish	
D. Devitre, Judge.	150
G. More, Collector	100
Col. Dalbiac Comm. N. D. Guz.	100
Col. Dalbiac H. M. 4 Lt. Drs.	50
Captain Barlow do.	50
" Kirby do.	50
" Scott do.	40
" Nepean do.	40
" Brett do.	40
" Burrowes do. 50*	
Lieut. Daly do.	50
" Hart do.	50
" Gibson do.	30
" Gillespie do.	50
" Fancourt do.	50
" Anderson do.	30
...rnet St. Quinten do.	30
" Bulkely do.	30
" Richardson do.	30
" Agnew do.	50
" Weston do.	50
...aymaster R. Kerr	50
...djt. Dixon do.	30
...r. Master Allan do.	30
...urgeon Holmes do.	50
...sst. Do. Walbran do.	40
...ety. Do. Bird do.	20
...osp. Steward G. Hopkins do.	15
...osp. Apothy. R. Smith do.	20
...C. Officers and men of do. being rather more than 2 days Pay.	685 1 7
...ieut. Col. Egan 2d ...th Regiment N. I.	
...tain Blacka...	

...n Com. Rank & File 1 Comp. 1 Battr. artillery at Kaira,	45 3 05
Captain Crozier M. B.	50
Captain Stamper act asst. C. Gen.	50
Captain Remon Engineers.	50
Captain Preston Pay master.	50
Captain Graham Barrack Mr.	50
Dr. Morgan ... 50*	
Dr. Taylor.	30
Dr. Stuart.	25
Revd. S. Payne.	50
The Native Establishment of the Kaira Court of Adawlut by Joseph Fern. Head Clerk.	114 2 00
* (Already paid in Bombay.)	
Head Quarters of the Brigade at Baroj.	
Lieut. Colonel Prother, C. B.	100
" Smith 1st | 3d Regt.	100
Captain C Payne B. Mr.	20
Captain Thos. Morgan 2d | 4th Regt.	20
Lieut. Hewitt 1st | 3d.	20
Captain G. Arden 2d | 4th.	30
Lieut. Carthew 1st | 2d.	15
" Maunsell 1st | 3d.	20
Ensign Duncan 1st | 3d.	15
" Farquhar 1st | 3d.	15
Lieut. Marshall 2d | 4th.	50
" Brown 2d | 4th.	20
" Glennie 2d 4th.	20
Ensign Stockley 2d | 4th.	15
" Skippen 2d | 4th.	15
Surgeon Gordon 1st | 3d.	100
Asst. Surgeon Fortnon 2d | 4th.	50
Ensign Mr. Lean 2d | 4th.	20
Captain J. T. Ellis.	35
" Reynolds	35
The Sutlers in the camp Bazar	50
Captain Hodges Candeish.	100
Mr. H. F. Dent.	100
Dr. Dalgairns.	50
Lieut. Shaw.	50
Serjeant Smarsen.	10
Mr. J. Mason. Bombay.	20
Major Wm. Miles Pallumpore.	75
Subscription at Surat	
Lieut. J. Bellasis Adjt. 1st Extra Bat.	30
Lieut. Neville Fort Adjt.	30
Lieut. Hall Pioneers.	30
Lieut. Cathcart 5th Regt.	20
Officers and detachment of European Regt. at Surat.	50
Lieut. Col. I. J. Smith.	100
Major Wm. Miles.	75
Major Willis.	60
Captain Henry Adams.	50
Captain R. Robertson.	30
The Officers and men of H. M. 20th Regt.	569 1 21
Mr. Thomas Ferrar.	30
Conductor J. Cantrill	25
Subscription of the Officers N. C. Officers and men of H. M. 67th Regt through Captain Algeo.	733 1 64
Lieut. William Noton.	35
Captain M. Blackall.	50
Captain G. N...e.	25
Lieut. Col. ...sh, artillery.	100
Major P. Lodwick.	75
William Newnham Esq.	100
A. Crawford Esq.	150
For one days Pay of the Officers N. C. Officers and Gunners of the Regt. of artillery.	345 2 00
One Days Pay of Lieut. Pontardent and a Detachment of 4th Company 2d Bat. of artillery at Poona.	26
T. G. Gardner Esq.	100
Collections at Broach from John Kentish Esq.	370
Lieut. W. Smee.	30
Total.	35815 3 46

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 11TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT Thomas Briggs of the 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, having passed examination in the Hindoostanee language, is appointed Interpreter in that language and Quarter Master to that Battalion, date of appointment 3d Jan. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Sub Conductor of Ordnance James Wilkinson, and to appoint Quarter Master Serjeant Alexander Nesbitt of the Artillery to be Conductors, to fill vacancies, and complete the establishment from the 1st Jan. 1823.

Bombay Castle 18th Jan. 1823.

Surgeon John Hine of this establishment having retired from the Hon'ble Company's service from 27th Sept. 1821 as notified in the Hon'ble Court's commands dated 7th Augt. last, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotion,

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon John Taylor, M. D. (deceased) to take rank vice Hide retired,—Date of rank 28th Sept. 1821.

Surgeon James Dow, take rank vice Baird deceased,—Do. Nov. 1821.

Surgeon Edmund C. Harrison, to take rank vice A. Jukes deceased,—Do. 11th Nov. 1821.

Surgeon Charles Dawe to take rank vice Taylor, deceased,—Do. 7th Dec. 1821.

Surgeon Richard Sharpe, to take rank vice J. Mitchell retired.—Do. 3d Jan. 1822.

Surgeon Thomas P. Weeks, to take rank vice W. Aitken, deceased,—Do. 16th April 1822.

Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to take rank vice W. Hall, deceased,—Do. 16th Augt. 1222.

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James McAdam, to be Surgeon vice Panton, deceased,—Do. 22d Dec. 1822.

Bombay Castle 15th Jan. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years on sick certificate to Lieutenant Thomas Bell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

...TMENT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Mr. J. Payne, First Assistant to the Collector Broach, 17th Jan. 1823.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Gordon, Register at Ahmednugger, 17th Jan. 1823.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1823.

The Honorable the Governor and suite were at Tumburry on the 10th instant and they are expected to arrive here by the end of this month.

The ship Waterloo, Captain Living, will positively sail for London on the morning of the 26th instant. She will call at Cannanore to take in passengers and invalids; is to touch at St. Helena, but not at the Cape.

The Sullemany, Captain Carter, of this port, returned from China on Saturday last. She brings accounts of a very extensive fire having broken out in the suburbs of Canton on the evening of the 1st November, which raged with great fury for 48 hours; and in consequence of a strong northerly gale, 12 to 15,000 houses with immense property were consumed. The following account is extracted from a letter received from a most respectable quarter, and we place great reliance on its accuracy.

"*Canton, 18th November* 1822. On the first of this month a dreadful conflagration occurred at this place, of the desolating effects of which there are few examples. It first shewed itself on the evening of the 1st instant, about 10 o'clock, and towards midnight became so determined that those the most removed from danger began to be seriously alarmed Commencing at or near the city walls, it first took a direction as if to pass behind the whole of the European Factories, but soon came in a direct line towards them, and so rapidly, that few had time to be prepared against it by the complete removal of their property. The absence of all energy or rather the apathy of the Chinese opposed no obstacle to its progress; the narrowness of the streets and the wooden scaffolds built above most of the houses for the purposes of drying cloths, stowing firewood &c. added many facilities to the ready communication, and by 8 o'clock had nearly reached the European factories. Some threatened them with destruction. A strong party were entertained that the strong party we hope was at the head of these factories might perhaps prevent the flames from entering, but they being driven by a strong N.E. wind, swept everything before them, & leaving the factories in a blaze the fire passed with rapidity over the populous suburbs until every house in that direction was consumed. The factories being built of more brick and less wood than the Chinese, as well as being altogether better constructed; as opposed considerable obstacles to the rapid progress of the fire, and they continued in a blaze when the fire of the Town was almost extinct, and burned with violence until the following night. It is difficult to conceive a spot more extensive, and rapidly consumed: a part of the factory sailed the creek from its proximity to a creek, escaped, with some compartments of the English factories [illegible]. Those of the Imperial, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Spanish, were entirely consumed, and nothing is now left but the walls in a dangerous and tottering state: 5 of the Hong Merchants Hongs have also suffered, but none except one of the principal ones has suffered to any extensive degree. I think upon the whole no enormous damage has been done to the export produce or import stock of China, if the articles of cloths and camblets be excepted, of which the Company have lost considerable quantities. Tea or cottton do not seem to have suffered much, and perhaps ten thousand chests and bales of each is the outside. A considerable quantity of silk it is said has been burnt, but the amount is not known and difficult to ascertain or estimate.

The Europeans having timely notice of the approach of danger took precautions to get their property into boats or in front of the Hongs; all of course suffered more or less in so disastrous an occasion, but the individual loss has been comparitively small, and much less than might have been expected.

The English Factory have gone to one of the Hong Merchants Hongs (and we are stowed away among our different friends); they sent their treasure in the first instance to Howqua but he [illegible] some attack [illegible] sum[illegible]

force of Europeans keeps us from all fear of danger on this account.

Ten thousand Houses, and 40 to 50,000 people are estimated to have been thrown out of employ, the Company is supposed to have lost £500,000 st., Mouqua £460,000 st. and other merchants their Hong and considerable property.

Upon a general view, notwithstanding the natural consequences of such a fire (as it relates to the legitimate trade of this place) I do not see any grounds to think it will be materially interrupted or difficulted next season, or even this; its consequences being disseminated more among the body of the people than falling upon the commercial class, and as they must all supply their losses, the price of imports bear an aspect to increase rather than diminish: cloths and camblets have already experienced some nominal advance. So general a conclusion cannot I think be drawn with regard to Opium; among so large a population as it computed to have been burnt out, there must doubtless be a large portion of Opium consumers who are now no longer able to furnish themselves with it, and the general distress incurred by all classes must seriously curtail the consumption of all luxuries, and I think it will not be reasonable to expect under all circumstances that Bengal can ever reach above 1400 to 1500 per chest next season and Malwa may be computed at 6 to 700 and under.

Ex. on Calcutta 204 per 100 dr.
Bombay 220 per 100
England 4 6 per Dr. nominal.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The first Sessions commenced on Tuesday the 7th instant. The following gentlemen were sworn in of the Grand Jury.

BENJAMIN NOTON Esq. FOREMAN.

Jas. Fawcett Esq.	Henry P. Hadow, Esq.
William Pedl, Esq.	Archibald Inglis, Esq.
Wm. Thomas Graham, Esq.	Thomas Riddoch, Esq
James Forbes, Esq.	William Mainwaring, Esq.
Thomas Dade Beatty, Esq.	Thomas Crawford, Esq.
John Saunders, Esq.	William C. Bruce, Esq.
David Seton, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq. and
Alex. Mackintosh, Esq.	E. E. Elliott, Esq.
Frederick Bourchier, Esq.	

A new commission of the peace having issued the following gentlemen qualified as justices by taking the oaths and making the declaration required by the acts of parliament. John Leckie Esq. Reverend Henry Davis, Edward Eden Elliot, Thomas Flower, James Joseph Sparrow, John Steward, Frederick Bouchier and John Best, Esqrs

The Honorable Sir Antony Buller then addressed the Grand Jury in a short charge. His Lordship stated that the cases on the calendar were not numerous. There were five or six ordinary cases of burglaries, larcenies and receivers of stolen goods, in none of which was there any thing which required explanation. His Lordship went on to say that he was sorry to find there were three cases of homicide, 2 of which were not of a serious complexion, but one was of a more doubtful nature. The first was a death occasioned by blows received in a common fight, in which it did not appear there was any intention to kill. The second was an affray in which six or seven persons had attacked one man and used such a degree of brutal violence that the death of the person beaten almost instantly followed. The third case was that of an old woman killed in the road from a blow by the wheel of a hackrey, the driver of which appeared to be drunk & driving furiously on the wrong side of the road. His Lordship having explained to the Grand Jury the points they would have to consider in these cases as to what rendered them in the eye of the law either murder or manslaughter, proceeded to recommend that the Jury, or a deputation from them, should visit the Jail and report whether the improvement recommended by former Grand Juries had been completed or were in progress, together with any thing else which should occur to them as deserving of notice in the general conduct and economy of the Jail.

The Grand Jury then retired, and during the course of the Sessions they returned the following bills.

True bills against Sawboye for manslaughter, Doondia, Rama, Tickaram, Chima and Cossajee, Coostees, for manslaughter—Patta Vagha and Mahomed Ismeel for burglary—Purbhut Poona Bhunsally for burglary—Ramjee Deo az Chojes, Hamier Somar Mamon, Bhicka Doolab, & Moossa Dawood Pingary, Adumjee Sumsoodeen, and Jummal Nathoo for larcery—Moombaruck Sheedee for larcery,—Adumjee Sumsoodeen and Jummal Nathoo for having in obedience to your Lordship's instructions visited the jail in company with the Sheriff, and the bills submitted to the Grand Jury being disposed of, I have been directed to deliver in the following report to your Lordship.

The Grand Jury were much disappointed to find that none of the improvements to the jail, suggested by former Grand Juries, have yet been introduced, not even those regarding the cleanliness of the jail specified in Para: 4 of the report from the Grand Jury on the 18th of April last, which might be carried into effect at a very trifling expense: the Grand Jury therefore respectfully recommend that they be adopted without delay, and that the Sheriff be further authorized to clear away all rubbish and filth from the several compounds, and to cut down all trees standing near the walls or buildings.

The prisoners' cells and rooms having been all whitewashed at the commencement of the Xtmas holdays look clean and neat, but former Grand Juries having at other seasons of the year found them in a very different state and consequently recommended that they should be whitewashed four times a year instead of once according to the practise hitherto, the present Grand Jury beg leave to support that recommendation.

The Grand Jury refrain from repeating the observations which have been made regarding the construction of the buildings; and from urging their own opinion respecting them and also respecting the seemingly superfluous number of cross walls; because, they understand that a competent committee have been appointed by Government to enquire into the subject, whose suggestions they feel persuaded will be attended to.

Two melancholy accidents having occurred from driving, and riding furiously, along the public roads, the Grand Jury consider this a very fit opportunity of submitting to your Lordship that although by Rule, Ordinance and Regulation III. 1815 Article XVI, penalties are denounced against all persons thus offending, great benefit would result from having what is usually termed, the Laws of the Roads, published by authority, both in the English and in the native languages; the accidents which are a most daily occurring, being a clear proof that they are either not well understood here or very carelessly observed.

The frequent occurrence of accidents at the Gates of the Fort also, appear to call for a more strict Regulation regarding the ingress and egress of carriages, and they beg leave accordingly to recommend it to deserving the serious attention of Government.

In conclusion the Grand Jury have only further to notice the very serious inconvenience which they have sustained this sessions from being so few in number, and to request that a greater number of summons may be issued in future; to facilitate which they beg leave to hand up a list of names of persons, who by some inadverteney appear to have been hitherto overlooked.

I have the honor to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Servant,
B. NOTON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM
13th January 1823.

A List of names of Persons who appear to have been overlooked when the Summons for Grand Jurors were issued for this Sessions.

W. Simson, J. H. Farquharson, H. Hunter, J. Stevenson, M. DeVitre, G. Forbes, J. Henderson, R. Morgan, G. Grant, Charles Keys, W. G. Bird, W. Shotton, D. Malcolm, G. A. Prinsip, C. J. Fair, C. Macleod, Pat. Stewart, C. Norris, James Farish, J. F. Hughes —Esquires.

B. NOTON,
F[illegible]

GRAND JURY ROOM
13th January 1823'

The Grand Jury were th[illegible]
There was nothing sm[illegible]
in the trials of the [illegible]
bled report of any[illegible]
determ[illegible] readers, and
our [illegible] to the recom[illegible]
ves t[illegible]e order [illegible]
in th[illegible]
Sa[illegible]wboy
impr[illegible]ison
D[illegible]
Coos[illegible]

portation to Penang. Upon this verdict the Advocate General moved to enter a Nol. Pros. as to Jummal Nathoo on the indictment against him and Adumjee Sumsoodeen for receiving stolen goods; it appearing that he was acquitted of the larceny on the ground of his being the house servant of Adumjee Sumsoodeen, and there being no further evidence against him as receiver than his being in the house.

Moombaruck Seedee, larceny, guilty 3 years' transportation to Penang.

Pestonjee Ruttonjee, larceny, confessed, two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Bappoo Hurry, larceny, bill found at former sessions—no evidence produced, verdict of not guilty entered

Nathoo Kaisera Marwary and Ghella Luckmidass, receivers of stolen goods, bill found at last sessions, guilty, to be imprisoned 6 months and to pay each a fine of 600 rupees.

Mahomed Rahim, forgery, bill found at a former sessions, no evidence produced, verdict of not guilty recorded.

Goolabsing and Gungasing Bramins, conspiracy, objection taken by Mr. Le Messusier to the indictment, as charging defendants in first court with being accessories before the fact to a felony, and in the second with a simple misdemeanor.

In consequence of what fell from the Bench, the Advocate General stated he should not offer any evidence against the prisoners, they were accordingly acquitted. The principals who committed the robbery which the Bramins were charged with plotting, ha[illegible]wn.

Two gen[illegible] when their [illegible] the Petit[illegible] and the [illegible] issue the[illegible]

SP[illegible]

[illegible]'s,.....
Capt. Spiller's,..

Shylock came in

F[illegible]
FRIDA[illegible]
A Plate, of[illegible]
Gold mohurs ea[illegible]
heats 1¼ mile[illegible]
Mr. Elliot's.[illegible]
Mr. Haveloc[illegible]
Mr. Law's,[illegible]
Capt. Spil[illegible]
Mr. Mal[illegible]

* *Dead heat betwe*[illegible]
† *Tom Thumb 2 l*[illegible]
out.

The Malet S[illegible]
10 Gold mohu[illegible]
ses, carrying[illegible]
Mr. Craw[illegible]
Capt. [illegible]
Ca[illegible]

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME!

ing new Words to an auld Spring. By Sir WALTER SCOTT.)

PART SECOND.

She toomed her quaigh of mountain dew,
It rais'd her heart the higher too,
Because it came from Waterloo—
Carle, now the King's come!
Again I heard her summons swell
For sic a dirdum and a yell
It drown'd Saint Giles's jowing bell—
Carle, now the King's come!
My trusty Provost, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right,
There's waur than you been made a knight—
Carle, now the King's come!
My reverend Clergy, see ye say
The best of thanksgivings ye ha'e,
And warstle for a sunny day—
Carle, now the King's come!
My Doctors, look that you agree,
Cure a' the town without a fee,
My lawyers, dinna pike a plea—
Carle, now the King's come!
Come forth each sturdy burgher's bairn,
That chints on wood or clanks on airn,
That fires the e'un or winds the pirn—
Carle, now the King's come!
Come forward with the blanket blue,
Your sires were loyal men and true,
As Scotland's foemen aft might rue—
Carle, now the King's come!
Seats downa loup, and rin and rave,
We're steady folks, and something grave,
We'll keep the causeway firm and brave—
Carle, now the King's come!
Sir Thomas thunder from your rock
Till Pentland dinnles wi' the shock,
I'll bae a braw new snood o' smoke—
Carle, now the King's come!
Melville, bring out your bands of blue,
A' Lonlen lads, baith stout and true
With Elcho, Hope, and Cockburn too—
Carle, now the King's come!
...ing's come!
...s praise,
...reys—
...'s come!
...ome!
...d kilts—
...e!
...w,
...!

...d Page.)

...the Fourth.
...ut. Mammess,
...nbia.
...Mrs. Sims.
...ip Upton Castle
...ier) Capt. Thomas
...and London.
...assiard, to Mahe.
... Middleton, to
...hreys to Cal-
...ven to Bey-
..., Captain Byne,
..., Lieut. Bond,
...Mr. Harman, Do.
...kburn Do. Sur-
Cockburn and a
Ritchie, Captain,
Men, Women and
...ily, Capt
B. ic-
...ent.

rines, Eleazer Elderkin, from Bucksport 4th July, St. Salvador, and Mauritius 3d November.

Dec. 23d H. C. Ship General Hewett, Mr. Barrow Commanding Officer, from London 20th June, and Cape of Good Hope 14th October

Passengers from London.

Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. H. T. Barlow, Mrs. Cheap, Miss C. Cheap, Miss G. Cheap, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. Fishery, Lt. Col. G. H. Murray, C. B. 16th Lancers, Lt. Col. G. Baldock, Captain Boulton, H. M. 41st Regt. Capt. Wm. Baron Osten, Capt. A. T. Byron, Capt. A. T. Ellis, Lieuts. C. A. Wrottesley, A. A. McConeley, F. L. S. Montieth, G. McDowell, H. P. Lovelace, A. McDougal; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, W. Osborne; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Asst. Surgeon, Vol. G. Spencer, 16th Lancers, Lieut. A. Davis, 11th Lt. Dragoons, Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Writer, Mr. F. W. Hardwicke, Mr. F. W. Auson, Mr. W. Stewart Montieth, Cadets; Mr. H. P. Saunders, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. C. Meade, Free Merchant, Capt. H. Beecher, Country Service, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of 16th Lancers, 144; Women and Children of ditto, 56; Non Com. Officers and Privates of 11th Lt. Drags. 60; Women and Children of ditto, 12.

From the Cape of Good Hope;—Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Chas. Bayley, Esq. Civil Service, and James Wemyss, Esq. ditto.

Dec. 24th Brig Sarah, D. Stirling, from Rangoon 6th December; and brig Nimrod, P. Gordon, from Port Jackson 19th August, Batavia 16th October, and Padang 8th Nov.

Dec. 26th Liverpool, J. Green, Covelong Nov. 18.

Dec. 27th Eugenia, A. Hogg, from China.

List of Passengers per Ship Eugenia.

Capt. A. Hogg, from China the 1st of Nov. and Singapore, the 24th ditto.

From Macao,—Mr. J. Russel, of the Country Service. From Singapore.—Capt. P. P. Morgan, N. I., and Alexander Robertson, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 20th Ship Almorah, T. Winter, for Bombay and London. Ship Mary, Ann, for Bombay. French Ship Nancy, C. Guizenee, for Bordeaux. American Brig Herald, J. Wells, for Boston,

Dec. 21st Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, for Penang.

Dec. 23d Ship Lotus, J. R. F. Doveton, for London. Ship Agincourt, Jas. Mahon, for London via Bencoolen, Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, for Bombay. Ship Hyderry, W. Humble, for Persian Gulph. Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyan, for Liverpool.

Dec. 26th Matilda J. Marchant for Bourbon.
Do. Governor Philips T. L. Maingy for New S. Wales
Do. Resistance C. Fox. for Madagascar
Do. Nelly J. T. Liutnor for Madras.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

Per Ship Prince Regent.—For London:—Mrs. Macwhirter, Dr. Macwhirter, Miss F. H. Macwhirter, Miss G. F. Macwhirter, Master J. P. Macwhirter, Mrs. J. G. Hope, and two Masters Hope, Miss J. Plowden, and Mr. E. Plowden, Miss M. Stewart, Masters W. and J. Cunningham; Margaret Fraser, Robert Nighland, Wm. Heakes, servants.

Per ship Bengal Merchant.—For London: Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Whyatt, Mrs. Shedden, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Sumbolf, Mrs. Todd; T. Hutton Esq. A. Dickson, Esq. H. C. M. S., W. P. R. Shedden Esq. A. Jones, Esq. Captain Fuller, H. M. 59th Regt. Captain Blair, Artillery, William Harris, Esq. Dr. Cock, H. C. Service, Joseph Bidgood, and and Briget Bidgood, H. C. pensioners, Miss Mary Hutton, Masters James and Arthur Hutton, Misses Cecelia, Sarah Bell Porterus, and Eliza Dickson, Master John W. Harris, Misses Theresa Frances Cahell, Marry Jane Cahell, Catherine Neville Whyatt, Marter George Neville Whyat, Miss Sumbolf, Master W. Wills, Master Henry Innes; Mrs. Devenary, servant.

Per ship Lotus.—Mrs. Thomas Colvin.

Per ship Goldonda.—Mrs. A. Barnes, Mrs. E. Millies, Mrs. G. Neish, Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. S. Middleton, Mrs. Imlach, Mrs. B. Bryont,—J. Barnes, Surgeon Benta.—D. Creagh,—Geo. Watson, and James Greagh.—Children: Misses Shum, Watson, Middleton, Bryant, D'Aguilar.—Masters Larkins, Shum, Two Creys, D'Aguilar, Vincent, Imlach, Watson Bryant Donald, and Neish.—Servants James Hollowell, Sarah Smith, Catherine Darling, and S. Hogarth.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 4th Instant, the Lady of Colonel Hessmen, Commandant of Artillery, of a Daughter,

DEATHS.—On the 10th Inst. at Viar in Salsette, Rustomjee the only Infant Son of Furdoonjee Cursetjee: he was a most promising Child, and died most deeply lamented by his sorrowing parents.

Departed this life at Bombay on Saturday morning the 11th of January 1823, Mrs. Graham the wife of Capt. J. W. Graham of the 6th Regt. N. I. after a severe illness, which she bore with a patience arising from her happy natural disposition, conjoined with a "comfort" she expressed when approaching the future state.

If a just tribute were to be offered here much might be said, but her worth is recorded above beyond human meed. She has left behind her an Infant 13 days old, and an afflicted and distressed husband whose consoling meditation for himself, in reference to his departed, beloved, and deeply lamented Wife, is, that "all go unto one place, all are dust and all turn to dust again," and on account of her, that her soul rests in the peace she loved, and partakes of the "comfort" she expressed.

On Tuesday last, the 14th inst. in the 25th year of her age, Rose Mary, the wife of Mr. Henry Thomas Phillipps after lingering with a severe illness which she bore with most exemplary fortitude.

Although early cut off from all sublunary concerns she had by her many good qualities endeared herself to a large circle of friends, who cannot but lament her untimely loss, which to her husband is irreparable but

——— Quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Dii voluistis habebo.
VIRGIL.

On Wednesday 15th Jan. Mr. Thomas Boyce, aged ...9 years.

MADRAS.

...RIAGE.—On the 21st Dec. M. A., Mr. George ... to Miss Julia Godfrey.

...—On the 17th Dec. at Musulipatam, the ...utenant French, of the European Regt. ...hter.

..., the wife of Mr. G. Vanderwart,

...Mrs. Robert Stephen Theobalds,

...he 21st Dec. the Lady of ... the 1st Battalion 17th

...r, Henry Hodgson, ... one of the Com- ...bts of the late

...Major General ...mpany's ...e interim ...military

On the 18th of December, at Secundrabad, of a fever, Ensign Vanderzee, of H. M. 30 Regiment, much regretted by the whole of his Brother Officers.

At Nellore, on the 21st Dec. Captain Edward Bond, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th December, Mr. William Henry Kerry, to Miss Catherine McLean.

On the 20th December, Captain William Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Charlotte, second Daughter of Lieutenat General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.

On the 21st December, Captain J. E. Conway, to Mrs. Bertram, relict of the late Captain A. M. Bertram of the Madras Establishment.

At Malda, on the 12th December C. R. B. Berney, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Dawney.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th Dec. the lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a daughter.

On the 18th Dec. Mrs. Frances Pereira, of a Son.

On the 21st Dec. the Lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. C., of a Son.

On the 21st Dec. Mrs. William Howrigan, of a daughter.

On the 21st Dec. Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a Son.

At Bhopalpoor, on the the 30th Nov. the Lady of Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Bat. 30th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 1st Dec. the Lady of N. Wright, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 2d December, John Frederick Blissett, Son of Mr. James Jacobs, aged 2 years, 8 months and 7 days.

In Fort William, on the 9th December, Charles, the Infant Son of Capt. R. C. Faithfull.

On the 15th Dec. at the early age of 18, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Shalch, of the Quarter Master General's Deprtment.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 4th July last at Fruscati near Rome, John Hutchinson Fraser Esq. Bencher of the Inner Temple.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Friday, January 3, 1823.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s 9d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. do.
On Bengal—at 90 days' sight 98 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 22½ to 23 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 16½ to 17 "

Mr. E. R. Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer to the Government Bank.

Mr. J. A. Dalzell, Post Master General.

Mr. E. W. Stevenson, Master Attendant at Cuddalore.

Mr. W. G. Monk, Judge and Criminal Judge at Chicacole.

Mr. H. Vivesah, Sub Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Bellary.

M J. C. Morris, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

HIBERNIAN-SUBSCRIPTION.

Dec. 31st.—Total 70 Guineas and Rupees.....88,259 10 7

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

We had fondly anticipated to have commenced our first Number of the New Year by congratulating our Readers upon the return of this auspicious day—by the enumeration of joys for the future, by recommendation of oblivion of sorrows of the past—but alas! our pen is called to the performance of a more distressing duty.—Our Obituary but too plainly shows the melancholy cause of the postponement of the Bachelor's Ball which was to have taken place on Monday.—But one short little week has elapsed and our Society has been deprived "by the fell Serjeant, Death, "of one of it's brightest ornaments—of a man who amongst his friends has died as lamented, as he lived respected—and who from all has deservedly

"Claimed the passing tribute of a tear."—These sudden visitations are as awful as they are lamentable—but they are afflictions which fall on Heaven's first favorites and the best of men."

We have now to record the death of a husband who never caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in his arms, to doubt one moment of his kindness or his truth—and of a friend who has never wronged in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in him.—We will dwell on the melancholy subject no longer.—There are a thousand hallowed considerations which forbid it.—The sainted being, whose sudden & unexpected death has cast a melancholy gloom over the whole face of our Society, will long live in that lonely and abandoned heart, which has fallen to ruin like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant; whose life will be but a protracted agony: and his virtues will amongst us be

"For ever in remembrance deep embalmed."

Let us then console the broken spirit, if we can with these tender yet futile tributes of regret, & take warning by the bitterness of our contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of our duties to the living.

The only arrival at this Port since our regular Number of Saturday, is the Ship Ceres, Captain ... 18th Viza-

...RIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—G. Bailie, Esq. ...Member Medical Board; Staff Surgeon K. M. Caulay, Travancore; Lieutenant Francis, 2d Battalion 23d N. I.; Lieutenant Cuteliff, 3d N. V. B.; Lieutenant E. J. Duke, 46th Regiment; Cornet T. Anderson, 4th Light Cavalry; Ensign W. G. Lewis, 2d Bat 23d N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Ker, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant J. S. Wyllie, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment N. I.; Cornet. T. Anderson, 4th Light Cavalry.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27TH, 1822.

BUY		PREMIUM.	SELL.	
23	0	Remittable Loan	22	0
11	12	Non-Remittable Ditto	14	4

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 21ST DECEMBER, 1822.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honorable John Herbert Harington, Esquire, to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honorable John Herbert Harington, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 19TH DEC. 1822.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of Bhaugulpoor, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahadad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 20. 1822,

The Honorable Richard F, Moore to be a Junior Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

We fear that the report respecting the Earthquake at Aleppo is too true.

On Friday about 11 o'clock A. M. the Masonic Procession, to which we formerly alluded, moved from the Town Hall towards the Government House. The Junior Lodges preceded, and Lodge Industry and Preseverance, Star in the East, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, brought up the rear. The Brethren marched two and two, dressed in the particular clothing of their respective orders; Each Lodge was preceded by its own banner borne by a junior Brother; while the Master ushered on by the Wardens, Deacons and other Officers wearing their official jewels and ornaments, followed in due and regular order. The way between the Town Hall and Government House was kept clear by Native Troops,—beyond whom stood a double line of carriages and innumerable foot passengers, all anxious to see the Brethren pass. A Military Band playing a Masonic March, led the head of the column, when on its arrival at the grand northern stair-case began its ascent, and was soon followed by the rest of the procession. Each Lodge as it deployed into the upper marble hall, took up the position assigned it on the right and left,—until the whole of the Brethren formed an oblong hollow square within the pilars. At one end of the square, upon a raised Masonic throne under the Canopy, sat his Lordship. Before him stood an altar, on which reposed the Holy Bible. On the left hand of his Lordship, stood the Marchioness; near her we observed several Ladies of distinction. His Excellency the Honorable Sir E. Paget and the chief public functionaries were also present. The assemblage altogether comprised an aggregate of rank & fashion, beauty and elegance, seldom to be seen; and there was nothing wanting to make the scene what every one felt it to be—a truly grand and imposing—moral spectacle. The hollow square having been completely formed, and perfect stillness having succeeded the Provincial Grand Master (Mr. Larkins) stepped up to the altar in front of his Lordship, and in a firm and distinct voice, read the Excellent Address prepared for the occasion. After going through it, he advanced towards his Lordship, into whose hands he delivered it. His Lordship now rose, and replied to the Address of the Masonic body in an eloquent and affecting speech, of which it is to be hoped the public will ere long be put in possession in a more correct report than any we could offer. In the hope that this may prove the case, we forbear from giving what could only be a garbled outline of it. It appeared to us, and we think it must have done so to all present, that the Masonic Address was acting of veneration, and real attachment—not of formality or mere ceremony. His Lordship after concluding his admirable reply left his Masonic throne, and bowed to the Brethren with the utmost affability as they wheeled past him two and two. The Procession then re...ed to the Town Hall, where the Bre... ...ed. There is to be an ... in the forenoon ...stant, ...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1823.

(Continued from the 4th Page of Paper.)

John's day," when the Brethren will proceed to the Cathedral to hear divine service. The Noble Grand Master, it is understood, will be present.

[*India Gaz. Dec.* 23.

The Chief Justice, the Honorable Sir Henry Blosett, landed at Chanpaul Ghaut on Saturday morning, and on the same day took the usual oaths, and his seat on the Bench, under a salute of 17 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By the Ship Nimrod from Port Jackson, Batavia, and Padang, accounts have been received of the loss by fire of the Perseverance, Captain Carter, off Tarmoan, having been struck by lightning. The people all saved.

[*Govt Gaz. Dec.* 26, 1822.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

On Saturday the Honorable Sir. H. Blossett Kt was sworn in Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort Williams; on the same day the late Sheriff James Calder Esq. and his deputy W. H. Abbott Esq. gave up their official duties respectively into the hands of W H McNaghten Esq. Sheriff, and W. H. Smoul Esq. Deputy do. On the resignation of Mr. John Higginson late keeper of the Common Jail of Calcutta, Mr.— Wrench late Deputy Jailer, was appointed to the former office.

[*John Bull Dec.* 23, 1822.

Accounts received from Singapore confirm the report that the Mission to Siam had completely failed.

No particular causes is assigned; but it is added that the first act of the Government, after Mr. Crawford had left the place, was to imprison and put in Irons the Supercargo and Captain of an English Ship.

It is also stated that the Dutch had seized the Regalia of Johore, a circumstance which had created a very considerable sensation to the Eastward.

We understand that the Hon. Sir H. Blosset has appointed Mr. Pemberton (who also came out to this country on board the *David Scott*) to be his Clerk, and committed to him the Seal of the Court which was formerly held by Mr. Strettell

[*Hurkaru.*

DISTRESSED IRISH.

Additional Subscriptions
Total to this date, 178321 4 0

CALCUTTA, December 26, 1829.

B ROBERTS,
Treasurer.

[*John Bull Dec.* 27.

MASONIC ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS

K. G. &c. &c. &c.

As soon as the noise, arising from the spectators getting up to stand on the Seats, for the purpose of obtaining a better view, had ceased, the Provincial Grand Master thus addressed His Lordship, who rose, bowed, and reseated himself.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that at a Meeting of the P. Grand Lodge of Bengal, at which all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons working under your Lordship's immediate auspices, were duly represented: It was resolved unanimously, that an Address should be presented to your Lordship, declaratory of the Fraternal affection and regard entertained by the Craft for your Lordship's Person and Virtues and their deep feelings of unfeigned regret an the occasion of your Lordship's approaching Departure for Europe. I have the honor my Lord to bear the Address so voted, and with your Lordship's permission will proceed to read it."—Assent being given, the P. G. Master then read the following.

ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS, MARQUES OF HASTINGS,

K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Acting Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and throughout every part of the East Indies.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

"We, the Provincial Grand Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the Masters, Wardens, and Members of the several Lodges of Free Masons working under its Authority, most respectfully beg Permission, on the eve of your Lordship's Departure for Europe, to offer our united Sentiments of Regard and Esteem for your Lordship's Person and Virtues.

As a Masonic Body, placed under the protecting Care of your Lordship. We cannot contemplate the Loss of our Illustrious Grand Master, without Feelings of the deepest regret; entertaining as we do the most affectionate Regard and Devotion to Your Lordship, as one with whom it is our Pride to be enrolled in the same Fraternal Bond.

Nine years have elapsed since your Lordship's Auspicious arrival to preside over the Destinies of this Great Country. The general Sentiment on the approaching Relinquishment of [illegible] has already reached Your Lordship's Ear by the united Voice of its Inhabitants, in this, We, as Individuals, have most cordially joined——The Wisdom of the Measures planned by your Lordship, and the Splendid Achievements that were their consequence, will shed a Lustre on the Pages of future History, and become Lessons for the Policy of the Statesman, and the honorable Ambition of the Soldier.—Permit us, Most Illustrious and Noble Brother, to dwell upon the more endearing Virtues by which your Residence amongst us has been distinguished.

It was with no ordinary Feelings of Gratitude to our Illustrious and Royal Grand Master for the watchful Care evinced by him for the Craft in General, that we found Your Lordship invested with a Superintending Power over the Masonic Institutions in the Eastern Quarter of the World—The Wisdom of this appointment was exemplified in its immediate Effects——The Influence of Your Lordship's great Name, exalted Rank, high Acquirements, extensive Benevolence, and Masonic Character, was seen in the new zeal it infused into the Fraternity—the appearance of your Lordship amongst the Brethren in India, gave additional Vigour to the spirit so inspired, and working under the eye of a Grand Master so distinguished for every Masonic Virtue, the Ardour of that spirit has continued unabated, to the Honor of the Craft, the increase of its Numbers and the extension of its Charities.

As Masons, contemplating and constantly remembering the remote antiquity of our origin, and interested in every thing that promotes the usefulness of our Craft, it is impossible to have beheld the advantages derived to this Great City, in the incouragement given by your Lordship to Science & the Arts, without a grateful admiration of the enlightened and liberal Mind under whose influence they have been attained,——We have witnessed our City improved and embellished, not to gratify the Caprice of private taste but to promote the general health and convenience——We have seen public edifices arise for the advantage of commerce, and we have been repeatedly called on to perform the greatful task of laying, with the impressive Mysteries of our Order, the foundation of Temples, erected to the pure service of the Ever-living God——These, my Lord, will remain Monuments of your enlightened taste, and of the Patronage afforded by you to the liberal arts, while on the firm foundation you have laid for the future Security of this vast Empire, a fair Fabric of public prosperity and gratitude shall arise, sacred to the happiness of Millions, and the perpetuation of your Lordship's Fame.

As a Masonic Body were feel onrselves called on by a sense of duty to offer to your Lordship the testimony of our grateful Homage for the benefit which we in particular have derived from the exercise of the high Powers vested in your hands; In the selection of a Deputy Grand Master from among the most Honorable and respected of our Brethren: In the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge: and the Appointment of a zealous, able, and enlightned Grand Master; under the influence of whose Character and watchful Superintendence incalculable Benefits have occured to the Fraternity; In the readiness with which amidst concerns of the greatest Public importance, Your Lordship has uniformly received our Applications for advice or instruction, for the condescending urbanity, and endearing kindness with which this advice and instruction have been afforded, and for the example you have given for the exercise of the first and noblest duties of our order, Universal Charity and Benevolence.

It only remains for us now, Most Noble Lord and Illustrious Brother, to perform the sorrowful task of bidding you, Farewell! We invoke with fervent Hearts the Almighty Architect of the Universe to bless and preserve you for many years to come in Health, Peace, and Happiness, unclouded by misfortune, to your Lordship, and those most dear to you: and above all that they may be passed in possession of that internal gratification which cannot fail to arise from the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your High Station, to the satisfaction of your Sovereign, the Admiration of your Country, the Honour of your own Great Name, and the Benefit of Mankind."

(Signed)

J. P. LARKINS, P. G. M.
W. C. BLAQUIRE, D. P. G. M.
C. R. LINDSAY, P. G. M.

J. B. Birch, P. G. S. W. Sam Hampton, P.G.J.W. J. Vaughan, P. G. S. D. Wm. Anley, P. G. J. D. Wm. M. Farrell, P.G.R. Wm. Melville, P. G. T. C. Paton, P. G. M. C. H.B. Henderson, P.G.S.B. T. Alsop, P. G. S.

A. W. Taylor; Paul D'Mello; J. Llewelyn, W. M; J. Hartley, J. W; H. Caldwell, J. W; Thos. Hardwick; J. R. Campe; John Olive; J. H. Swinhoe; S. Swinhoe; R. Swinhoe; John Wilson; G. McCowen; R. B. Lloyd; Henry Tyler; W. Barnfield; W. Tucker; J. Hunter; Thomas Higgs; John Miller; W. W. Hewett; D. Cress; George Fowler; T. Marriott; R. Flamming; Arthur Pettet; John McLein; Richard E. Jones; John Harvey; John Dombol; David Staig; W. Shanks; Edward Cropley; William Ham; Patrick O'Rielley; J. Hughes; Thomas Moran; John Price Edmond; W. Hooker; John Adels; R. H. Sneyd; A. Hayes; W. Higgins; J. Dowling; Stephen Clare; M. Hickie; J. Mairdsley; N. Manley; N. J. Halhead; William Raymond; W. H. Twentyman; H. Peanone; William Bell; J. K. Taylor; C. K. Robison; Sir Harry Darrell; B. M. Thomas; William Clark; Henry Gilbert Cooper; G. Clements; Charles Kenny; James Bryge; William Burton; J. Grant; J. Crook; W. North; Thomas Jones; J. E. Couway; W. T. Payne; S. R. Priest; Richard Bagnell; C. F. Robinson; Daniel Robinson; Charles Striper; W. J. Sanders; Robert Ince; Patrick Boyle; George Crowe; J. H. Johnston; John Chew; T. W. Spencer; J. Steuart; J. Draper; Samuel Owen; John Hestie; Edwasd B[illegible]ghtman; J. M. Uriarte; John Storm; H. Ferguson; Fow[illegible] H. Bean; H. W. Wilkinson; J. H. Tittler; Ch[illegible] Trebeck; W. Seton; Samuel White; [illegible] Vickers; John Moore; W. A. Livingston; George White; Henry Harris; Thomas Charles Cox; John Parson; Edward Poole; W. McDonald; N. Blenkowe; I. Jackson; Thomas Mason; John Skillin; Patrick Murry; Isaac Allen; I Pegge; L. Osbourne; T. Lea; T. Caldwell; I Leaker; John Campbell; Coasts Foot; James Eliard; G. Ross; James Okey; H. D. Cutlen; William Limond; Tredway Clearke; Charles Trebeck, Junior; John T. Catheart; Micheal Bull; R. Cochran; W. Gee; G. Thomas; James McNeight; Peter Salwood Hewet; Crossden Lancaster; W. T. Goar; Juseph walpole; Peter Adamson; George Forrest; Thomas Gipson; W. Baily; H. E. Gilbert Cooper, captain; Edward Barrett; D. Young, Lieut. 17th Foot; John Hodder; R Cutler Fergusson; W. Tucker; Fedrick Blacker, George Lyke, surgeon; H. Brown, Major; James Duban, junior; W. Trueman; W. R. C. Costley; Thomas Wateman; M Loutes; I Lawers; C. R. Martin; I. H. D'Oyly; A Brugh; John Kilson; I. C. Guthrie; G. Woollard; Robert Hastie; M. Bull; W. Kinsey; D. Dorin; James West; John Robinson; James Uaxiall Melchiar; Portner; John Marcentyar; Thomas Goad B. Jackson; Jeremiah Batley; George Potter; Lewis Davis; Joseph Sweney; W. D. Ochme; W. Smith; James Keymer; Joseph Sharling; James Beddiley; W. Wrainch; P. Hayes; J. W. McLeod; W. Macteod. (Mr. M. Lodge); J hn Jenings; George Jessop; I. W. Philips; C. B. Churchman; Robert Hampton; Walter Raleigh Gilbert; Hector McLean; Thomas Maylew; Alexander Ker. H. P. Boylee; Henry Tompson; John Reid; W. K. Orell; John Ball; Thomas Gabriel Gunter; William Patrick; J. H. Barlow; Thomas Harrlowell; william Swift; Llewellyn Conroy; John Mitchell; Nathaniel Henry Hart; Henry Adams; Charles Freycinet; C. R. Bawell; G. Hutchinson, A. Falconer; J. Harwood; Philip O'Rielly; H. M. Radcliff; J. L. Turner; John Muflar; L. Cohen; Thomas Hicks; senior; John Thomas Sandys; Freedirick Otto; James Dowling; J. C. Burton; James Angus James Hill; William Linton; F. C. Strong; C. Blancy; W. Snow; Charles Barnard; James Barrett; J. W. Taylor: H. Thomas; J. W. King P. G. T.

Having finished, the P. G. Master walked up to his Lordship, and placed the Address in his hands, and addressing him as his Most Noble and Illustrious Brother, expressed the pride and gratification he felt in placing in his Lordship's hands the Document he then had the honour to deliver. His lordship in reply to this felling Address spoke to the following effect "The gratification I fell on receiving a document so highly to be valued is enhanced by its being conveyed to me thro' your hands."

His Lordship then rose with than dignity for which he has been so long conspicuous, and made the following.

REPLY.

"BRETHREN,

"The compliment which you have offered to me is peculiarly affecting, and grateful to my Feelings. It ought to be so. As you have yourselves observed, each of you has already affixed his name to the General Address with which I was honored some days ago. There is of course a Motive for your wishing to come forward again and, as I cannot but understand it, the quality of that Motive is most flattering to me; you have desired to bear a more precise and emphatic testimony of my conduct. That observation which Masons reciprocally exercise over each other not as a Priviledge but as a duty, binds the Craft to be strict in a Public Profession of Opinion; so that, where it can commend, the commendation stands vouched by the known Caution. Your Approbation of me may be mistaken; may be undeservedly partial, may be exaggerated in Phrase; but it must be sincere, and as such I take it to my Heart. (*Applause.*)

You have thanked me for the Encouragement I have given here to Masonry, and for the Vigilance I have exerted for it's preserving an accurate course. That fostering care was incumbent on me from the Superintendence which I have held. But I have not considered the fulfilment of such an Obligation as a dry duty. I have had a lively interest in the promotion of what I believe to be highly beneficial to Society. The Veil thrown over Masonry renders it's operations silent and unobserved; yet the influence of a Body spread thro' all Classes of Society, pervading every Circle, and diffusing (tho' by it's separate Members) opinions digested and matured from remote periods in the Brotherhood, must be powerful in it's effect. I think the traces of it's useful sway are discoverable if we cast our eyes on older times. Reflect upon that semi-barbarism which was the condition of all the states of Europe in ages not long past. What apparent cause was there for a sudden and rapidly progressive Mitigation of the rude Oppressions which characterized the Day? If none such can be confidently pointed out, is it not reasonable to recur to an agency which while it is unobtrustive, must in it's very nature be active. The Secrecy observed in Masonic Proceedings and the rigid scrutiny exercised into the Private Character of candidates for admission, excited the curiosity of the Higher Ranks, and at the same time removed every fear of their discrediting themselves by becoming Members of Fraternity. Once initiated, they received Lessons which never could have reached them in any other situation. They were taught that throughout the necessary gradations in a Community, and amid the unavoidable distinctions arising from Talents or Property, man was still the Brother of man. This primary position once adopted, all Corollaries from it were readily embraced. The Doctrine imbibed in the Lodge, because the Rule of action for the man of Might in his Public Sphere, and his Example disseminated the Principles of Humanity and Justice to the utmost extent of the circle. Surely this is not a visionary supposition. Observe the difference of Character between the nations of Europe where Masonry has flourished and those in which it has been proscribed; and let the Contrast, so favourable for the former, support my hypothesis. The proof will be still stronger if you advert to the Despotism, ferocity, the Degradation of manhood in those regions where no casual ray of Masonry has [illegible] the gloom. In Europe, what were once principles alone, are so generally prevalent that it would now be difficult to make it believed that [illegible] acknowledged only in a certain [illegible] that the sanctuary for the [illegible] Forms are only constant rules which ought to [illegible] and Situations. If [illegible] to have recollected as you would [illegible]

Now in [illegible] you Fare[illegible] to Fe[illegible] the [illegible]

ended returning the respectful and fraternal greetings of his Brethren as they passed, with affectionate condescension and regard.

The whole filed off in perfect regularity and Order, making their compliments to the Grand Master as they passed him; nor was this the least imposing part of the Ceremony; it was indeed a sight tending more to unite in one brotherly bond of affection and interest the rich and poor, than all that Royalty and Rank could bestow: His Lordship's condescension and kindness was most marked, and pointed to his Soldeirs; not one of whom we will venture [illegible] there, who will not thro'life, remember with [illegible] share he took on this occasion; for our [illegible] confess, that we have very seldom in [illegible] nessed a scene, so truly gratifying to [illegible] the particular circumstance to which [illegible] so striking, and so grateful to every [illegible] feeling, that we imagine it will leave an [illegible] the minds of those who witnessed it, not easily [illegible] The Procession returned to the Town Hall in regular order, when the P. G. Master took leave of the Brethren, after exhorting them to bear in their recollection the parting injunction of the Grand Master; and cordially returning his grateful thanks for the support they had afforded him, in the execution of a grateful, but painful duty & for the order and regularity, they had all also admiraly, and strictly observed on the occasion —*John Bull.*

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

21ST DECEMBER 1822.

In pursuance of the notice published by the Sheriff, a Meeting of the Principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta was this day held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering in what manner the Native inhabitants of this place may best express their sentiments of regret on the approaching departure of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings from India.

By desire of the Sheriff, Russomoy Dutt read the Requisition and explained the same to the Meeting, which having been thus opened. He said that the first step, to be taken was to appoint a Chairman to preside [illegible] the Meetting.

Ram Comul Sen then moved, that Baboo Hurr Mohun Tagore be requested to take the Chair, which was Seconded by Radahcant Deb and unanimously agreed to.

The Charman informed the Meeting, of the object for which they were assembled, and requested permission to submit for their consideration a Draft of an address to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of the sentiments of regret of the Native Inhabitants of this place, on His Lordship's approaching departure, which having been read by the Chairman—it was moved by Russomoy Dutt seconded by Ram Comul Sen and unanimously Resolved.

1st.—That the Address which has been submitted be approved of

After the Address had been approved of and the above resolution passed, by the General meeting, Rooke Madub Bunurjee, proposed, that some Gentlemen present should form into a Committee, to amend or alter the address, then read, which motion was objected to by Russomoy Dutt, who said that as the Address had been approved of by the General Meeting, it could not again be altered. If he (R. B.) had any thing to propose, he should have come forward and stated the same before the Address was carried and This was also the sense of the great Majority of the Meeting, and the motion was of course negatived. Ram Comul Sen here observed that he should have been glad to vote for the motion and ask some competent Gentlemen to form a Committee for further discussing this Address, but as the interval between this and His Lordship's departure is short he was afraid there was not sufficient time to prepare another.—He therefore voted for the adoption of the present Address and conceived further discussion on this subject unnecessary.

Moved by Russomoy Dutt, seconded by Ram Comul Sen and unanimouly Resolved,

2d, That the Address just read and approved of be signed by the Gentlemen present, and that it be sent to the other Native Gentlemen Inhabitants of Calcutta (who have not been able to attend the meeting) for their signature.

Moved by Ram Comul Sen, seconded by Russomoy Dutt, and unanimously resolved.

3. That a Comm[illegible] upon the Persian Secretary [illegible] day it will be most [illegible] quess of Hastings [illegible] following Gentlemen [illegible] that purpose, viz.

GOHEE[illegible]
HURRY[illegible]
RADAM[illegible]
RAMRU[illegible]

COSSI[illegible]

Radamadu[illegible] being sufficient [illegible] respect and [illegible] due to Lord[illegible] He would propose [illegible] be erected at [illegible] respect due to his [illegible] ded by Ladley Mo[illegible] large majority).

Goopeekissen D[illegible] of the Marq[illegible] fixed upon [illegible] tion

GLISH EXTRCACTS.

T I M E S.

ust 1, 1832.

ONUMENT OF SCOTLAND.—The erection of this object received the royal assent in the House of Lords last night. It is to be a fac simile of the Parthenon of Athens, with a place of worship for 3,000 persons, including his Majesty's forces (sailors and soldiers) stationed in and about Edinburgh. The city of Edinburgh have, in the hands most munificently granted a site on the Calton Hill for this noble edifice, and his Majesty, who is the patron of this undertaking, has graciously condescended to lay the foundation-stone on the occasion of his anxiously expected visit to the ancient capital of his royal ancestors.—Evening

H FROM FLOGGING.

[From the Traveller.]

readers will remember that we noticed Friday an inquest held at York on the 22d instant, on the body of John Furnell, a private in the 2d regiment of Foot, who had been flogged at Hull, and within one week afterwards removed to the barracks at York, where he died on Friday week. The only witness examined on the 22d was a surgeon in the 2d Dragoon Guards, who said he believed the deceased had sunk under debility, which debility might have owed its orgin to a three years' residence in the West Indies. He however, acknowledged that when the man was removed from Hull, the weather was extremely hot, and that he must have been much jolted in the baggage-cart.

The inquest was adjourned till Monday last to allow time for the arrival of witnesses, belonging to the 2d regiment of Foot, from Ireland, whither they proceeded from York; but these witnesses having arrived on Friday, the inquest was resumed on Saturday

H. Wering, Lieut. and Adjutant of the 2d regiment, deposed that said regiment was in garrison at Hull in June, and on the 21st of that month the deceased was tried before a Court-martial, for highly irregular and unsoldier-like conduct, in having in his possession a silver spoon or spoons, the property of the Officer, Lieut-Colonel Jordan, it was carried into effect on the 23d of June; that no more lashes were inflicted than the sentence authorized, and that the deceased was then sent to the hospital, which is about a mile from the garrison; that on the 27th of June the regiment marched from Hull, and arrived at York on the 29th; also, that the deceased rode from Hull to York on the baggage cart, but walked from York to the hospital.

Mr. Alexander, the surgeon of the 2d regiment, confirmed the above. Witness examined the back of the deceased at Beverly, after the last day's march; he then appeared to be doing well. After the second day's march he saw the deceased at Market-Weighton. He then complained of his back, and on examination, found that a mortification had commenced, and that the deceased was labouring under a smart fever. The back of the deceased was dressed, and proper medicines were administred. The next morning the mortification had increased, and the fever had subsided. Witness, however, did not know any proper medical gentleman (military, we suppose, an army surgeon) under whose care he could leave the deceased, and was therefore taken to York. The deceased complained of having received a hurt on a baggage cart. The witness concluded by acknowledging that the weather was extremely hot

the jury, after verdict—" That hundred lashes; of the fever, ing therefrom. t, one of the en in a state bones of the had been

he family of the ne of 201. from receiving prices

having communicated it to his Majesty, I am commanded to express his great regret that it will not be in his power to visit Glasgow during the period to which his stay in Scotland must necessarily be limited.

"I have the honour to be, &c. "R. PEEL

"The Lord Provost of Glasgow."—Glasgow Herald.

We lament to find that the growth of crime has kept pace with famine in the south of Ireland. The calendar for the present county of Limerick Assizes presents a list of 196 cases, 180 of which are capital offences, all committed within the space of 12 months. The judge had good cause to observe, that such a mass of crime was never before a grand jury.

AERIAL ASCENT AT CHELTENHAM

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

We inserted yesterday a letter from Cheltenham, giving an account of Mr. Green's ascent, and mentioning that some miscreant had contrived to cut one of the ropes which attached the car to the balloon. The consequence of this rope being cut was, that an arch was formed in the net-work, which from the unequal pressure continued to give way several times during the flight. We have to add the following particulars from the Chelteham Chronicle of Wednesday:—

Within little more than a mile and a half of Salperton, they determined to desend, the car being at that time only upheld by one side of the balloon; their grappling irons came in contract with a wall, into which it was fastened by some country people near the spot, but it was speedily torn away, and they were dragged for the distance of four fields, knocked from hedge to hedge, till at length the balloon carrying them over a large grove up into the air, the car got entangled in a tree, and the inhuman means taken for their destruction, proved under the goodness and mercy of Heaven, the cause of their preservation; the ropes which had been partly cut, gave way; freed from all control, the balloon ascended, and they were flung in Nutgrove field, from a tremendous height to the ground, Mr. Green insensible and nearly lifeless, and with his companion, lay for some time apparently senseless. The latter had three times been thrown from the car, and was safe, though much bruised; but fearing that should Mr. Green ascend alone his destruction must be certain, he sprang back to his seat, which he retained till they were precipitated to the earth Mr. Day, of the King's Head, Northleach, accompanied by his son, had most fortunately ridden over to witness the descent, and as soon as the poor sufferers were capable of motion, he most humanely placed them on his horses, and accompanied them to the house of Mr. J. Stone, at Turk Dean, two miles from Northleach where they were received with most cordial and right English hospitality; beds were immediatly prepared for them, and they were promptly let blood by Mr. Lamley, surgeon, from Northleach, who had also crossed the country to watch the progress of the balloon Mr. Murley, of this town, speedily hastened to Turk Dean, accompanied by Mr. Beavan, and did every thing that humanity and skill could effect. We should be not merely ungrateful, but culpable in the extreme, did we omit to notice the humane and considerate attention of John Brown, Esq of Salperton, who, in the kindest manner, offered the use of his carriage, and of every thing his house could yield to administer to their comfort. The most anxious solicitude was likewise manifested by Lord Sherborne; but it is impossible at the moment to express the feeling of sincere and lasting gratitude with which we reflect upon the general sympathy that prevaded the entire country. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the following bulletin was issued, and during the day the public anxiety was allayed by regular communications of the state of the invalids.

"Turk Dean, July 31, 1822—1 o'clock, a. m.

"We have examined Mr. Green, and the gentleman who ascended with him, in consequence of their accident from the descent of the balloon, and find them both very seriously injured; Mr. Green has a severe contusion on the left side of the chest, but unattended with fracture of the ribs. The other gentleman has received a severe injury of the spine, but unattended with paralysis of the limbs.

"CHARLES LAMLEY,
Surgeon Northleach.
"S. H. MURLEY,
Surgeon, Cheltenham.'

A subscripton is about to be opened in our ... we are confident with great liberality, to ..., as far as money can recompense, ... for the great injury he must sustain ... balloon, which we are assured ...ive Hundred Pounds.

...hief Justice had taken ...s of the jurymen ...rtificates of ill- ...count for the ... a juryman ... cause ...wing ...ice

The Lord Chief Justice.—(In the same tone)—You are excused serving, can you hear that?—Answer—Yes: and he immediately left the Court, amidst a roar of laughter from all present.]

AUGUST 3D.

We noticed in our paper of Thursday a recent instance of barbarity, which has lately taken place at Hull. A soldier of the 2d, or Queen's Regiment, was sentenced in June last, by a regimental court martial, to receive 300 lashes. The sentence was executed on the 22d of that month: on the 24th, as it appears in evidence before the Coroner, mortification ensued; and on the day following it increased On the 27th, the regiment was marched from Hull to York, where it arrived on the 29th. John Furnall, the unfortunate receiver of the lashing, was, in the above condition, jolted on a baggage-waggon that whole distance of a two days' march. Being set down in York, he was forced to walk to the hospital, where the wretched man expired! the Coroner's inquest finding that "he had received 300 lashes, "and died of the same, and of the fever, mortifi- "cation, and debility therefrom arising." One of the witnesses on the inquest in stated to have observed, that "the bones of the deceased were as bare "of skin and flesh, as if a knife had scraped them"—thus the man was flayed alive!—and for what offence? and by what legal authority?

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

EXPARTE DAW IN THE MATTER OF PINCKE.

Mr. Phillimore said, that he had a motion to make on the part of the next of kin in this case.

The Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Phillimore, if he was aware that, in consequence of the late marriage act, his client was no longer next of kin. He (the Lord Chancellor) did not know what order to make in this case. The party's title, both to the real and the personal estate, under Lord Hardwicke's marriage act, was destroyed by the effect of the late act.

Mr. Phillimore said, as his motion, he understood, was one merely of course, he had not looked into it with any attention, and was consequently taken by surprise. His Lordship would, therefore, have the goodness to allow it to stand over.

The Lord Chancellor.—"Let it stand over for the present. I received last night, and I have been for the last week receiving, anonymous letters, complaining of the operation of certain clauses in that act. I don't know how to inform my correspondents of it, but I do not consider myself answerable for any thing contained in that act."

AUGUST 5, 1822.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Papers from New York to the 10th ult. were received on Saturday. A melancholy accident is mentioned in letters from Valparaiso, by which six officers of the Franklin (American) 74, then lying off that port, lost their lives on the 12th of March last. They had left the ship, with three sailors & a midshipman, in the morning, in one of her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town to the northward of Valparaiso, belonging to Lord Cochrane. On nearing the shore, they found a high surf rolling, and attempting to pass through in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was upset and the whole party thrown into the sea; the midshipman and one of the sailors were the only persons who escaped. On the intelligence of this distressing event reaching the Franklin, her flag was displayed at half mast, a token of respect which was adopted by Sir Thomas Hardy, in the Creole, by the Chilean squadron, & by all the vessels in port. The advices from Valparaiso received at New York extend to the end of March. The intended expedition against the island of Chiloe was then nearly completed, and was to consist of one frigate, a sloop of war, and two brigs, under the command of Commodore Wooster, formerly of New York. Two Spanish vessels are said to have surrendered to Lord Cochrane, off Chiloe, without resistance. His Lordship was waiting at the latter place for some shipping which was fitting out at Valparaiso. By the advices from the Spanish Main, we perceive that the royalist troops under Morales have gained an unimportant advantage over the independents at Davajuro, of which the following is the official account:—

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MORALES TO GOVERNOR CARRERA Y CLINO.

Yesterday morning at day-light I commenced my march from Juritiba, for the purpose of attacking the enemy who, according to the information that I had received, were in the vicinity of Buchivacoa. On my arrival I learned that the enemy had marched to Davajuro. I immediately ordered that the division should countermarch by the ...d of the Hato del Padre, for the purpose of re- ...hing the troops, it being about 12 o'clock. They had not finished, when I found myself suddenly attacked in the rear with great impetuosity, and after a vigorous resistance made by the rear guard, assisted by several columns which I ordered to advance upon the enemy, I succeeded in completely routing them, and dispersing them in every direction, hotly pursued by my troops.

The loss of the enemy consists of Col. Pinango and seven officers who have fallen into our hands, and upwards of 200 rank & file in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Our loss has been very trifling in comparison with that of the enemy; and as soon as I receive the returns, I shall inform you of the result.

I have ordered Colonel Lorenzo to pursue the enemy in the direction of the Pedregal, by which ...d they are flying in the most shameful manner. ...ve the honour to communicate this impor- ...rence to you, for your own satisfaction ...he troo...

Given on the field of battle, Davajuro, Jun ..., 1822.

(Signed) F. THOMAS MORALES, General-in-Chief.

To his Excellency Don. Manuel de Carrara y Clino,

Governor of Coro.

On the other hand, the siege of Puerto Cabello by the Columbian troops was in appearance rapidly drawing to a conclusion. The Columbians had gained possession of the heights that commanded the town, on which they had planted a battery of four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, from which they kept up a continued heavy fire into the town. The Spanish brig of war Vingador had arrived at Porto Rico, having on board Brigadier Sebastian Calzada, an old commander in Venezuela and Santa Fe, who is appointed second in command to Morales, now nominated general-in-chief.

We communicate in another column a circumstance of high and gratifying interest to all those humane minds which have so long deplored the continued and unpunished prosecution of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa. A whole squadron of six armed vessels employed in this execrable traffic fell into the hands of Sir Robert Mends, being bravely attacked and captured by the boats of the Iphigenia and Myrmidon under his orders, manned by about 150 seamen. No less then 1876 miserable negroes were released from the bondage, and from the most cruel torture, by this generous and gallant exploit. Of these, 500 were unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of one of the prizes in a tornado, together with some of our countrymen who formed the crew. But with the exception of 200 who died on the passage to Sierra Leone, all the rest, amounting to nearly 1200, were landed safely at that settlement. It is to be remarked, that of the Slave traders taken, three were under the French flag. This event, we trust, will throw a damp at least upon the wicked rapacity of those who carry on this detestable traffic.

CASE OF JOHN FURNAL.—The Leeds Mercury says—"We rejoice to hear that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered this dreadful occurrence to be rigorously investigated It is high time that a system should be stopped, which allows the infliction of a tormenting death on a soldier, for the petty offence of larceny."

Covent-garden Theatre.—The promised benefit for the family of the late Mr. Emery took place at this house last night. Notwithstanding a heavy fall of rain at the time, as soon as the doors were thrown open, there was a rush into every part of the house, which was completely thronged before the rising of the curtain. The crowd in the pit and galleries was prodigious, and many persons walked about the lobbies, unable to obtain room in the boxes. The play was The Rivals, in which Messrs. Munden, Young, C. Kemble, Liston, and Jones sustained their respective characters with all the ability for which they are so justly celebrated. The other performers exerted themselves with equal zeal and success, particularly Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. Edwin. Upon the fall of the curtain Mr. Bartley came forward in deep mourning, and recited an affecting address written for the occasion by Mr. Colman; after which a concert took a place, in which nearly all the English vocalists in town took a part, each dressed also in mourning; which was followed by the operetta of Belles without Beaux, acted by the performers of the English Opera-house, the latest professional associates of Mr. Emery. Thus did the friends of this lamented favourite manifest their respect for his character and talents.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.—JULY 29.

ABDUCTION OF MISS GOOLD.

This barbarous and pre-eminently atrocious case came on to be tried, which, when commenced, all parts of the Court became instantaneously thronged with persons of the first distinction, and continued so until the verdict was announced.

The undermentioned persons were put to the bar, in the following order, as the principal co-operators in the abduction:—Daniel Doody, John Cussen, (this man was acquitted on Saturday, for assaulting the habitation of Michael Hartnett; he went by the name of Walsh to Miss Goold), James Leahy, Maurice Leahy (a very opulent farmer), William David Leahy, and Daniel Riedy.

The prisoners were then given in charge, for having on the 4th of March, at Glangurt, in the county of Cork aided and assisted in forcibly and violently carrying away Miss Honorah Goold, in order that one Browne should defile her, and in order to compel, forcibly, the said Honorah Goold to marry the said Browne. This was the substantial charge against the prisoners. There were various other counts laid in the usual technicals.

Mr. Quin, as leading counsel for the crown, stated the case.

Miss Honorah Goold was sworn, a young lady of delicate figure; she appeared to be about 16 years of age; she was in mourning dress, and gave her testimony correct and distinct, interrupted only by those bursts of acute sensibility which the narration of the unparalleled outrage committed upon her caused in the recital of it before the front of justice.

Counsellor Goold examined the young lady. She deposed having lived with her mother in the county of Cork, in the month of March last: is now about 16 years; recollects Monday night, the 4th of March; a party came to her brother's house on that night; four persons came into her bedroom; she was in bed at the time; would know some of the persons if she saw them who had come into her room.

The young Lady's attention was directed to look about and see if she knew any person or persons who had been her chamber. She immediately, and without hesitation, identified John Walsh (who pleaded by the name of John Cussen), and Daniel Doody. The persons who had come into her room asked "whether she was the oldest?" to which she replied, "No." ... those very persons not to be found ... her they looked for; they pro- ... returned in a few minutes, ... question, "was she the el-

…answering it themselves, by saying "she w… …r: on her arrival she
and desired her to get up; one of the party s… she cried and wept
the rest, "Come out of the room, and allow… Leahy, the prisoner,
dress herself." Cussen said this: after she… …l the army, and res-
sed in her usual way, one of the party… …would be an act of
took her up in his arms, and carried … …e witness—"Mind
ced her before a man named Browne, … …to stop here, do so
horseback; it was John Cussen (Walsh) … …k so much;" this
never saw Browne before this night; they … …to the
house of Browne's father, Dinnie Browne: this took place
entirely against her will; it was very dark; could
not tell the hour; there were 12 persons in the party,
and on horseback; when they came near the house,
the door was opened, and a pillion was brought out
and put on the house; she asked Browne, "For God's
sake to let her go." He replied "He would not."
She was then seated on the pillion, a man's loose
coat was put around her she having brought no cloke
they rode off, and Browne continued before her on
horseback, and arrived at Freemouth, where they
stopped for refreshment, but unfortunately there was
none to be had; and she meant by saying "unfortu-
nately," having subsequently heard that the army was
there soon after her; the party were travelling the
entire night, during which she frequently fell from
the horse, when they arrived at a public house, Browne
still continuing before her, but could not tell the
landlord's name of the public house; the woman of
the house heard her cry, and asked her name, for
which Guerin, one of the party, was going to strike
the woman; five came to the public house along with
Browne; the two in the dock she indentified were of
that number; they proceeded from thence to another
house, David Leahy's, sen.: indentified him in the
dock; this was on Tuesday morning the 5th? Cus-
sen and Doody, the prisoner, came there also; she
was put by the kitchen fire; James Leahy (identi
fied him in the dock), who was there, told her not
to cry, that she ought to feel glad it was no black-
guard had taken her away, that he was a gentleman
and a man of education. She replied "that she would
never consent; to marry him." She was next taken
into another room, by whom she could not tell. Lea-
hy's wife and a girl named Cahill were there at the
time. She asked Mrs. Leahy leave to sleep along with
her. Browne and James Leahy, who spoke to her
not to cry, came into the same room, and breakfast
was got ready. David Leahy, the father, his wife,
James the son, Browne, and Mary Cahill, sat down
to breakfast. They pressed her to take a little tea.
When breakfast was over, the whole party re-
tired, leaving her and Browne alone. Browne approach-
ed his chair to hers, when she rose and ran to the
door. Browne interrupted her. He then proceeded
to force off her clothes, when she screamed out "
Help, and save me!" He then wanted her to go to
bed, and threatened to expose her to the outside party,
and * * *

[Here the Court manifested a disposition that the
young lad might approach near to the Bench, to tell
any delicate fact pressing on her feelings. The answer
established the completion of the intended outrage on
the part of Browne. Miss Goold was in tears at this
stage of the trial, and the deepest sympathy seemed to
pervade all who beheld her.]

In this dwelling she stopped until Thursday, but in
the interval was taken on Wednesday night to an
adjacent cabin, and brought back on Thursday morning
to Leahy's, where the prisoner, James Leahy, was
before her, and domestics. She stopped until three
o'clock on Thursday. David Leahy, junior, did accom-
pany her to the cabin (identified), and this was against
her will; she was next removed to the house of Maurice
Leahy (whom she identified in the dock, a comfortable
farmer), Browne along with her, and David Leahy.
This was also against her will. It was the distance
of two miles from David Leahy's; she slept that night
at M. Leahy's; Browne slept with her; she stopped
there a day and a night; saw Leahy's wife there, and
also a man named Connell; she was next removed to
Lane's house, Browne going with her, accompanied
by the prisoner, M. Leahy, and a servant man; she
was next removed to Mahony's house, Browne still
going with her, accompanied by Maurice and James
Leahy, prisoners, and upon her oath these removals
were against her will; she stopped a day and a night
in the latter place, and was next taken to David Leahy's
on Sunday, the first place where she had been abused;
Jas. Leahy, Browne, and another accompanied them,
who stopped there until Tuesday night; this was the
12th of March; she was next removed to a cabin, and
on Wednesday morning brought back to David Leahy's;
at 12 o'clock she was removed to another cabin, but
did not sleep in the latter; was brought back to Davia
Leahy's; remained there until 10 o'clock, and d at the
hour was taken to the cabin in which she lay on Tues-
day night; and swears on her oath that these removals
were entirely against her will and consent; from this
cabin she was brought back to David Leahy's, and
kept there until five o'clock; this was on Thursday,
the 14th of March.

A paper was handed to Miss Goold for her inspec-
tion purporting to have been written in her hand, by
desire of James Leahy, the prisoner; it was substanti-
ly to certify that Miss Goold had, of her own free will
and consent, stopped at Leahy's house; Miss Goold
said the document was written by her, but it was under
the influence of fear, and with the hope of being restor-
ed to her family, she did so; old David Leahy, James
Leahy, and Browne, were present when she wrote the
certificate; she was three weeks altogether with
Browne; she was also on the bare mountain; a man
named Daniel Riedo was with her; she identified the
man in the dock; Riedy came to the cabin to her;
Browne was not with her; she was taken by Riedy
out to the mountain; the reason she was taken out
was, that the army was about the place and near her;
Riedy fired after the soldiers; Riedy delayed her on
the mountain, and brought her back to the cabin, where
Browne was before her; she was on the mountain half
an hour; she was taken to another man's cabin, be-
longing to one Leahy; Browne remained with her;
young David Leahy (prisoner) and another went
with her to the cabin; she was released on Sunday,
the 24th of March; on many occasions, she saw with
these men guns and pistols; none of those in the dock
were so armed, except Riedy, who fired a pistol; she
was finally left on the side of a cabin; it was the army
who at length released her; when she was released,
none of the party were along with her at the time.

Here terminated the unparalleled narration of this
young lady's direct examination; she was listened to
with a sympathetic anxiety, commingled with the
deepest indignation against the brutality of her perse-
cutors.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—She was much
frightened, no doubt, during this transaction. Tourna-
villa, where the erasure appeared, was not in her in-
formations. The Leahys forced her to say with her
consent, in the paper she signed; they often made her
say so to different people, that it was with her will
she acted; she was brought by force to Leahy's
house: the first time she was brought to Leahy's house,
if she could she would not remain a minute with her
consent in any of the places; she would escape if she
could from the ruffian Browne, from any of the houses;
Browne has since fled; the time she was out with
Riedy on the mountain it was to avoid the pursuit
of the army; Browne's father's house was in the
county of Cork.

[Miss Goold shed tears—Mr. O'Connell regretted to
be obliged to ask the young lady so much. She then
left the table.]

Wm. Connell examined by Counsellor Lloyd.—Knows
Maurice Leahy, one of the prisoners. was at his
house in March last in this county; saw Miss Goold
there about three o'clock in the
the family the preceding even
ted; James and David Lea

Orders have been given by the … exile from the capital 13 or 14 persons d… from their employments; amongst whom … Count de Torre Musquez, D. J. Mosquera y Figuerosa, Francisco de Leiva, D. Bruno Villarino, D. Philip Sobrado, D. Maria de Segovia, formerly Counsellor of the King, and D. Clement de Cavia, secretary of the abolished Inquisition.

Orders have also been given to the Ecclesiastical Vicar of Madrid, to send away immediately to their respective Churches all the Canons who have come with royal permission, if it has already expired, or as soon as it shall expire, and especially those who have come without permission, as is the case of D. Jose Manuel Escovedo, and D. Tomas Gonzalez, who are ordered to quit Madrid in twenty-four hours.

We know also that the strictest examination is set on foot, for the purpose of removing immediately from Madrid various other persons who it is thought proper should reside elsewhere.—Universal.

Some of the Deputies to the Cortes, residing in this capital, have addressed a long and energetic representation to the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes.

They complain that though a fortnight has elapsed since the cause of the country obtained a most splendid triumph over a most formidable plot, nothing has yet been done to secure the fruits of the victory. "If," say they, "the enemies of the Constitution had triumphed, the most detestable institutions, favourable to despotism, would have been established; the prisons filled with the innocent, and the scaffolds dyed with the blood of the virtuous.

"The Patriots have triumphed, and the germ of the conspiracy subsists; its agents and favourers are intriguing anew, and all encouraged with impunity, animated by a spirit of revenge, labour with double ardour, with more caution, and perhaps with more certain hopes of an approaching victory. The good look on themselves as marked for victims; the provinces fear new attacks; and these distrusts and just fears prepare a violent commotion, which it is necessary to prevent.

"Those who subscribe this representation would be wanting in their most sacred duty if they did not declare to the permanent Deputation, that it is time to put an end to so many misfortunes, and to avert greater disasters, by obliging the Executive Gover. to appoint, without delay, a Ministry which may merit the confidence of all Spaniards, and ensure the public tranquillity. The present Ministers do not enjoy this confidence. Their want of foresight, their disingenuousness even in the Cortes themselves, which, with excessive generosity, invested them with unlimited power, when they did not condescend even to answer the remarks and questions addressed to them in public and private sittings by some of the undersigned Deputies, have caused the whole nation to regard them with suspicion and contempt.

"The undersigned, as the firmness of the Congress proves, foresaw the evils over which a triumph has happily been obtained, though hitherto without any peril; they foresee, from the same causes, greater disaster, and lay them open to the Permanent Deputation, demanding a speedy and efficacious remedy. They know that the regulations confine within very narrow limits the attributes of the Permanent Deputation; but those extraordinary cases cannot be foreseen by the law, and it must not be forgotten that the first of all laws is the safety of the people.

"The Permanent Deputation is now the image of the national representation, and ought not to be inert and passive in such imminent danger and critical circumstances: it is necessary to form and consolidate a government capable of ensuring tranquillity, restoring confidence, re-animating public spirit, destroying the root of the conspiracies, and confounding and exterminating the ill-disposed; and (if the general opinion is to follow) Extraordinary Cortes should be convoked, to make reforms, and take vigorous measures to destroy the wicked, and inspire Europe with respect."

(Signed by forty Deputies.)

BAYONNE, JULY 30.

We receive from Pampeluna fresh details of the afflicting situation of that unhappy province. Quesada, taking advantage of the departure of Lopez Banos for Vittoria, with part of his troops, in consequence of the events of the 7th at Madrid, has re-organized his band, which consists of 1500 infantry, and 300 cavalry. Though continually pursued by the constitutionalists, who are inferior in number, he avoids battle, and seeks only to increase his numbers, seizing all the horses, arms, and ammunition that he can find. The constitutionalists look anxiously for the promised reinforcements, and bear patiently the marches and counter-marches which are without peril, as they have had only some skirmises of the outposts, after which Quesada's troops have always fled. One hundred of his men have passed the Ebro, taken Cervera, and disarmed the militia. Another band of 200 hovers about Pampaluna, the citadel of which only has in it about 700 men. A third … on the 25th at the gates of Vittoria … ed at the approach of the nation… excesses committed by these … faith, and the requisitions … drawn upon them the ba… were more fanatical …

Letters from B… greatest disorder… the new s…

AUGUST 8, 1822.

MADRID, JULY 22.

We observe with surprise that the time passes, and that the purification of the Palace does not take place. Hitherto we have seen only the change of the Major Domo, and of the Captain of the Halberdiers. The other courtiers, who are marked by the tongue of public execration, who compromised the Monarch and disturbed the peace of this capital, follow their vocations, remain in the same places, and are perhaps thinking of forming new intrigues, and plotting new treasons. After so much blood has been shed, is it just that the same elements should remain, and we see ourselves exposed to new convulsion? Are the conquered to continue to enjoy impunity for their crimes, and opportunity to insult the conquerors?

It is certain that we conceive just hopes at seeing the Marquis de Sant Cruz at the head of the affairs of the Royal Household; but when we see that he is alone, and has no one to second and facilate the execution of his patriotic ideas, we are filled with inexplicable despondency, and we pity him, considering the critical situation in which he is placed.

It will avail little for the King to propose salutary measures; his plans will be counteracted by perfidious counsellors, and no good will ensue. The same causes subsist, and the results will be always the same. It is necessary to say it at once—the nation desires to see the enemies of the system quit the Place, and to have the Monarch surrounded by persons who love the constitution.

To oppose the wishes of the immense majority of the nation, is the height of madness. The peace of the Monarch and of all the Royal Family imperiously demands the removal of all those who are not indentified with the new institutions; and this step must be taken speedily, unless it is desired to see people's minds exasperated, and the cup of patience exhausted. Those same courtiers if they possessed—we will not say that love of the King of which they so loudly boast, but—grain of judgment, and even of shame, would not wait till this measure was adopted towards them. Have they already recovered from the terror with which they were filled by the events of the 7th? Wo to him who does not profit by experience.

If our hints are despised, and the dike should unhappily be one day broken through, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having endeavoured to prevent it in time.—Universal.

JULY 23.

It is said that the Government, desiring to place the army which is assembling in Catalonia under the command of an experienced General, who shall be exclusively occupied with the direction of the military operations, thinks of appointing General Espozy-Mina to that important post.

The King has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Don Nicolas Garelli of his office of Minister of Grace and Justice. The department of Secretary of State is confined (*ad interim*) to Senor Usioz, the chief officer in that … and that of Grace and Justice to Se…

We know not what particular re… have been for his Majesty to acc… tion of one of the Secretaries … the others; but it is certain that …

…Tuileries from his summer residence at S… …e *Journal of Toulouse* announces, in t… …to official intelligence, the rumour th… yellow fever had broken out at Barcel… unfounded. The *Constitutionel* states … had arrived from Vienna, which favou… supposition that Austria was as little inclined as England to second the views of the counter-revolutionary faction, and appeared determined to insist on their being left to their own resources. An ultra-royal paper publishes unconsciously the greatest calumny on King FERDINAND, by mentioning that he left those others to their fate who rebelled against the constitutional authorities in obedience to the instructions in his autograph letters. The following is the paragraph containing this statement:—

"It is said that Colonel St. MICHEL, accompanied by two other judges in the cause … officers of the Guard, obtained … of his Majesty and signified … in which he was, both as … the officers on whose trial … they produced autograph … authorizing their conduct … he added, he came to … commands of … Majesty, and to endeavour to lighten the terrible accusation which hung over them. His Majesty replied, in a tone of displeasure, "It is true the letters are mine; but what signifies that? So much the worse for them; they knew that my orders were null and void without the signature of my Ministers. Why, then, did they execute them?" "But," replied Saint MICHEL "your Majesty cannot abandon these unfortunate men." "You," concluded the King, "you are employed to conduct this trial; do your duty with activity, for I can hear nothing of this." Two projects are said to have divided those who set on foot the plot which was defeated at Madrid on the 7th of July. One party, at the instigation of an ecclesiastic of high rank, was for re-establishing the state of things which existed in Spain before the revolution, which began in the isle of Leon; and another for erecting the shadow of a free constitution with two legislative chambers, and an extent of sovereign authority which would soon have annihilated the other powers.

The examinations of the witnesses for the prosecution in the affair of Colmar are terminated, and the Procureur-general on the 5th began to comment on the evidence.

What effect may be produced upon the politics of the Ministry, or on their existence as an administration, by the loss which they have sustained, is not of very easy decision. Reports of all kinds are circulated. Mr. CANNING's friends assert, that he will not seek to lead the House of Commons. The new Foreign Secretary, at all events, must be a somewhat hazardous appointment. Lord LONDONDERRY had so long filled it—had carried on an intercourse so extensive, so various, so important, and of such long continuance with foreign Courts—he was so much at home in their secrets and obliquities, that *the system* may suffer from any immediate change. Whether the honour or the interests of England will suffer, is a separate question.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JULY 29.

A Montreal paper mentions a report of a duel having taken place between two … who resolved to blow each other's brains … they could not both marry one … two meetings. At the first they … muskets, at four paces, but … effect. At the second meeting … bonds fell, in consequence … occasioned by the … cipals!—A few moments … put an end to … matter how willing … should fall, would … being shot themselves.

Absentees.—… those who have … circumstances … one hundred … Irish people … of the Continent … upled by them … with the Earl … to themselves … 100,000 … 20,000 …

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on 08 April, 2017

of Mexico.—A
per, of the 28th ult., gives the fol-
account of this fortunate adventurer :—
rbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexic
in 1810 he was a lieutenant in the arm
er is now 84 years old, a native of Biscay,
and went to Mexico at the age of 23,
married a Creole of fortune. The new
Emperor was bred a farmer, and his constitution
is hardy and robust,—he was accustomed to mili
tary service in the militia of his province. H
was a leader in youthful enterprises, particularly i
athletic exercises. His success against Moral
induced Government to raise him to the rank o
Colonel. Men of inferior qualifications becam
jealous of him, and base intrigues were set i
motion, and he was deprived of the command o
Bahia. Itubide, without a murmur, retired t
a plantation ; but his talents were not forgotten.
He soon was invited to take command of an army
to the south, and marched to Acapulc
20. I here he matured a plan fo
independence of Mexico,
re united, and promised
soldiery promotion, t
over souls, to the titled
hants bounties, to th
the various classes of
labourers, liberty
e consulted, named
and respected, and
sts were reconciled
—Augustin Iturbide
five feet 10 inche
high, erect, well proport
d, full formed, rather
athletic than light ; combining the muscular force
of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo:
his motion is manly and graceful, easy and unaf-
fected ; his complexion a light brunette, and h
visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful,
speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and
a warm heart. In his manner more persuasiv
than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming
too much, he insensibly brings those up to his
level with whom he converses, and never fails to
excite great attachment. His military operations
are characterised by vigilance, patience and per-
severance, and when he strikes, it is with the de-
cision of thunder. In the most critical and ha-
zardous situations he is composed, collected, and
smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies na-
tural
people emerging from despotism to in
dependence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambi-
tion, incompatible with free goverment; yet he
has very recently, as above noticed, publicly re-
peated his determination, to terminate his politi-
cal career, by following the example of our great
exemplar Washington."

Brazil.—A letter from Rio de Janeiro of the
18th of May announces a fact of an importan
character. The Prince Royal, it appears, o
his father's birth-day (May 13), when the troops
were drawn up in the Palace-square declare
his resolution to assume the title of Prince R
gent and Constitutional Protector of Brazil. I
is added, that the Deputies from the provinces
are not to proceed to the Lisbon Cortes, accor
ding to the arrangements under which they had
been chosen. The account states, likewise, tha
the Government is preparing a Manifesto to be
sent to every Court in Europe justifying the as-
sumption of the above new titles by his Royal
Highness. All this can only lead to a declara-
tion of independence, and to a final separa-
tion from the mother Country.

An article from Corfu states, that the Greek
Government has adopted a new method of pay-
ing its troops. It has subsituted land for money ;
and the sequestration of all the domains belong-
ing to the Sultan, the Vakoufs, and the Mos-
ques, affords an extent of territory more than
sufficie
the services of a large army for
num
rs.
prevent the cruel and improper
e, has received the Royal As-
hat if any person shall wantonly
abuse
treat any horse,
ow, heifer, steer,
plaint made to a
ction such offence
fter, shall forfeit
lty ; and on non-
ted to the House
exceeding three

gh Jury Court
es instituted
ural Phi-
y, against
charged
in a let-
Magazine, of
er. The da-
ial excite
o'clock
Court.

ecovery of its ancient wel-
close of every Session, the ordi-
tion is,—What is the condition of the
y,—what the present earnest, and what
the future promise, of the great component parts
o our national welfare,—our Commerce, our Ma-
nufactures, and our Agriculture?

As respects our Commerce, the answer is, as
compared with former years, greatly in favour of
of the present. In every part of the world our
Commerce is regaining its original ascendency,
and assuming that solid and respectable charac-
ter which belongs to a permanent, in distinction
to a temporary trade. During the war, we pos-
sessed, in every sense of the word, a monopoly;
we, therefore, almost commanded our own prices.
Our trade was large, and what, in any other state
of things, never accompanies a large trade, our
profits were high. Wages followed the rate of
profits, and money becoming abundant, and pro-
portionately cheap, was circulated through every
branch of mercantile, manufacturing, and agri-
cultural industry; every one had wherewithal to
buy, and every one brought in abundance. This
state of things necessarily ceased with the war,
and with the monopoly which it gave.

But it has been succeeded by another kind of trade
and commerce ; namely by the return of that descrip-
tion of commerce, which the superiority of our capi-
tal, our machinery, our ingenuity, our industry and
our knowledge of trade, must always command. But,
in this kind of trade, as the competition of others is
always in the field against us ; and as we still more
perhaps, compete with each other, we are compelled
to abate much of our monopoly rate of profit; or, in
plainer terms, we are compelled to satisfy ourselves
with that natural profit, to which free competition will
reduce all commerce. Our profits, therefore, are as-
suredly much lower than they were, but our trade is
so much the more permanent. The opening of South
America, and the understood intention of his Majes-
ty's Government to recognise the independence of
Chili, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Columbia, have laid
the basis of a very large extension to our actual trade
with those parts; and there is no apprehension in any
thinking mind, that the Americans can materially in-
terfere with our interests in those quarters. They
can neither supply the Independent provinces with
manufactured goods, nor purchase her raw produce.
The former they must first procure from us before
they can sell to the Columbians; and the purchase and
encouragement of the latter will interfere with the
just claims of their own planters and agriculturists.

But, if such be the condition of our Commerce in
general, the same principles, and the same observa-
tions, apply equally to our Manufacturers. Our
manufacturers are supported by the home and by the
foreign demand. Our home supply of course in-
creases in the proportion of our population,—the
more people, the more clothing; and whatever
may be the reduced rate of wages, it cannot be
pretended that the reduction of prices in manu-
factured goods has not fully kept pace with this reduc-
tion of wages. There is no pretence, therefore, for
asserting, that the demand for our manufactures, as
regards the supply of ourselves, has been effected by
this cause. Indeed, the direct contrary is the known
fact, and is established to be so by the returns of the
woollen and cotton factories.—But as the cessation of
the war monopoly has of course lessened the foreign
demand, and as our stocks and machinery are daily
accumulating upon us, there has necessarily been the
same reduction of profits in manufactures as in com-
merce. As regards the actual foreign demand at pre-
sent, it is daily, we understand, improving, and more
particularly in woollens, cottons, and silks,—the last,
a new but most promising staple of our Commerce.
America (the United States,) having in a great de-
gree recovered from her own recent commercial re-
vulsion, has resumed her trade with us in a demand
steadily increasing with her own increasing cultur
and population; whilst the Brazils have exhibited
such a determined spirit of independence, as will ren-
der nugatory the attempt of the Portugese Cortes to
restore the antient colonial monopoly. Still more im-
portantly however are our manufactures assisted by
the unexpected progress of the East India Private
Trade, which in three years has nearly quadrup-
led its former amount, and which, under the measures
now in progress may, and indeed must, produce still
more important consequences.

As regards our Agriculture, we understand from
various sources of information, that the harvest does
certainly not exceed an average crop,—that the qua-
lity is good, but not abundant and that the continu-
ance of the present unsettled weather, rain and sun-
shine, is becoming alarming. In the southern coun-
ties, the price begins already to look up, and there is
a general expectation of a rise. We state this conclu-
sion as the direct result of the accounts before us; but
if we may ven ure our own judgment, we do not our-
selves anticipate any rise exceeding a fluctuation of
from three to six shillings a quarter between now and
next Lady-day. We found this opinion upon causes
and estimates more complicate than mere Agricultural
information ; but we this it will be found correct.
Upon the whole, however, rents having fallen, and
poor-rates having become reduced, the condition of
the farmer is certainly improving; and one more re-
duction in rents (which must come) will re-establish
Agriculture upon the same firm basis as Commerce and
Manufactures; namely, a less cost of production, pro-
portioned to the lessened market and diminished means
of the general buyer.

SUPERANUATION BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the Report on the Superannuation bill be brought up.

Mr. Calcraft said, that if the right hon. gent. would make the bill optional towards the pre-holders of office, and only compulsory in for one, would withdraw his opposi-His principal objection to the bill osed a partial tax upon persons emplated it when they first ation. Many of them had they would in future annual premium, secure nothing The house was had dischar-ry, and

as objectionable as
ever brought forward
ject any particular
more especially if t
held up to public
of the measure the
He did not say th in the
the Crown to red salaries of its official
servants without the aid of Parliament ; but for
this house to originate such a plan was in direct
opposition to the address of the last Session, and
could be looked upon only as a species of parlia-
mentary taxation. The bill was obviously a
breach of faith towards all who, since 1810, had
devoted themselves to the public service on con-
dition of receiving the benefits which the Act of
that year held out. He would put an individual
case—that of a young man of the highest promise
and of most respectable birth, but deprived of
his father, who at a time when he was obtaining
the honours of his college and had every prospect
of distinguished perferment in the church, was
induced to accept a public situation under the
Crown on the conditions of the statute of 1810
On those conditions he had relied, but he was
now to be told that they were not to be fulfilled,
that a large part of his emoluments was to be
taken from him, and it was thus to be proved
that his friends and he had judged most unwise-
ly in abandoning the original scheme and pros-
pects of his life, This bill would be to him a
grievous injury and he ought almost to be entitled
led to maintain an action at law for damages. It
was impossible to know how many such cases
existed, and how many individuals had quitted
the law, the army, or the church, under the faith
of the Act of 1810, relinquishing laudable pur-
suits and eminent advantages. Constitutionally,
this bill might be considered also an invasion of
the rights and powers of the Crown. He believed
ved the idea of the measure originated in a lau-
dable desire to meet public opinion : but public
opinion had changed, and if it were passed, it
would not, he was convinced, satisfy the public
mind.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the
present appeared to him to be a wise and expe-
dient public arrangement. In the last Session
of Parliament an address was carried to the
throne, paying for a revision of all places under
Government, as well with a view to present as to
future retrenchment. The object of those who
were most anxious for carrying that address was,
that the public officers should be restored, as nea-
rly as possible, to the same situation as that in
which they stood in 1792. with that view it was that
the measure now under consideration was brought
forward by ministers. The whole of the pro-
jected alteration was not yet carried into effect,
because the excise department was still under the
consideration of the Commissioners of Public
Inquiry. It appeared that the reduction of offic
on the *minimum* salaries was 38,000l. ; on the
maximum, 72,000l. ; and, hereafter, it was cal
culated that there would be a gross saving to the
public of 156,000l. He was sorry that his
right hon. friend (Mr. Canning) had condemned
the whole of these reductions. It should be
observed, that the greater part of these salaries
were settled during the existence of the proper-
ty tax, which took from them 10 per cent, and
when the tax was given up, many of them were
indirectly augmented by its repeal. Upon the
salaries thus augmented Government asked for
only one half the amount that had been paid as
income tax, and that moiety was intended for the
benefit of the parties. His right hon. friend op-
posed the bill on the ground that it imposed a
hard and partial tax. Now he could see no
ground for such an allegation. On the contrary,
the address of that house, if it meant any thing,
meant that the salaries of persons in office ought
to be reduced, and he could not conceive a mil-
der mode in which that reduction could be effect
ed than by taking from the salaries of the parties
that which would form a provision for them in
old age and infirmity. Having had an oppor-
tunity of conversing with many of those who
would be affected by the bill, he had reason to
believe that the amendments had removed many
of their objections.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, the mea-
sure now under consideration had been introduc-
ed in consequence of an address of that house to
the Crown. He therefore thought it would be
extremely unwise, as well as unjust, if the House,
after directing ministers to take this course, should
defeat the bill on account of its details, and re-
ject the principle which they had laid down so
solemnly. He could not conceive why the pub-
lic should not have the same privilege in dealing
with those whom they employed, as individuals
had. If a banker wished to alter the salary of
his clerk, was he to be told that he had no right
to do so, because the young man preferred a
clerkship to a fellowship? Was it supposed that
the measure which ministers were directed to
bring in should not apply to persons in office at
present? If he had got up and said the bill was
intended to regulate the salaries of all those who
came into office hereafter, but that individuals
who now held office were to be excluded from
its operations, would he not be scouted from the
house? He would not have carried a single vote.
The question naturally divided itself into three
points—salaries ; the scale of augmentation of
sal the act of superannuation. Now they
material deduction from salaries,
se of a very high grade : and it
bered, that the time of the house
ch occupied with declamations
ad extensive salaries Gen-
the clerks whose salaries
hose who proceed to their

public economy, at the same time th
that the salaries should not be
possessing respectable character and res
talents." (*Hear, hear*). With respect
of augmentation, it had been placed
onal footing than it originally was;
time care was taken that a liberal
should be made for persons in the diffe-
rent public offices, than whom he did not know
a more valuable or meritorious body of indivi-
duals. With respect to superannuations, he was
inclined to think that the 50th of the late King
had not worked so improvidently as many gen-
tlemen imagined : but whatever errors it contain-
ed were remedied by this measure. Every per-
son who served the public faithfully had a right
to a superannuation allowance, and that allowan-
ce was provided under the present bill. The sav-
ing was 100,000l. a-year, but he could assure
them, that the amount of saving should never in-
duce him to do an act of injustice. The saving
ought, however to have some weight with those
who had argued on the importance of a trifling
reduction in the Admiralty and Post-office.

Mr. Hume spoke in warm approbation of the
argument adduced by the noble marquis ; but
strenuously opposed those of Mr. Canning, as
being monstrous in principle and absurd in prac-
tice. The right hon. gent. (Mr. C.) he said,
was now against all reduction, and for continuing
every shilling that happened to have been once
given. Instead of thinking that this bill went too
far, he (Mr. Hume) thought it did not go far
enough.

Mr. Marryat wished that it should be optional
to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and
that widows and children should have the benefit
of it. The example of East India superannua-
tions ought to be followed.—The report was then
brought up.

Mr. Calcraft moved a clause making the con-
tribution optional to all who held office previous-
ly to the passing of the Act.

The Marquis of Londondery said, that in
case of any one dying, the capital contributed
reverted to his executors. A clause would be in-
troduced to extend this provision equally in all
cases except where persons were dismissed for
crying abuse. It would be understood, if any
person did not contribute his proportion, the
public would not contribute theirs ; and the
consequence would be, that he would die on
their hands, or he must have what he failed
to establish a claim to.

Mr. Calcraft would, in consequence of the
understanding that a clause to the effect mentio-
ned by the noble lord would be introduced,
withdraw his proposition.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time
on Monday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31,

MARRIAGE ACT.

Mr. Butterworth wished to call the attention
of an hon. and learned member (Dr. Phillimere)
to a clause in the New Marriage Act, which see-
med to him to involve considerable difficulty.
There were sects of dissenters who did not bap-
tize their children until they became adult, and
in fact there were probably a great many persons
in the country who, acting under their peculiar
principle, were never baptized at all. Now such
individuals would be placed in a situation of great
inconvenience by that part of the new Marriage
Act which went to provide that no person should
be married without producing a register of his
baptism.

Dr. Phillimore begged to be distinctly under-
stood as having had nothing to do with the clause
to which the hon. Member adverted. The clause
had been inserted in the upper house. For the
benefit of such persons as were unable to pro-
duce registers, there was, however, a saving pro-
vision in the Act: where it appeared that the
register of baptism could not be obtained, the
Surrogate might be satisfied by an affidavit from
any sufficient person, that the party unregistered
was really twenty-one years of age.

AUGUST 6, 1823.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY, AUG. 5.

The following papers were presented at the bar, by persons from the proper offices, viz :—Copies of the regulations passed by the different Governments of India, during the year 1821 ; returns of the salaries, pensions, and gratuities, granted by the East India Directors, during the last month ; account of the fees paid in prize courts, and the expenses incurred relative to prizes. copies of the corespondence between the Government of Ireland and Alderman Bradley King, relative to the stationary supplied to public offices in Ireland.

Lord Holland presented a petition from Robert Gourlay, late of Upper Canada, who, his lordship observed, complained of having been sent out of the colony in a very summary and irregular manner. He had no hesitation in saying that if the facts stated by the petitioner were true, they were highly worthy the investigation of their lordships. He was not, however, now prepared, if the present were even a proper time, to make any other motion on the subject than that the petition do lie on the table.

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